

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

September 2, 1937

No. 1

Comb-Box Test *Proves*



Saves Money!

Does not drip or leak — lubricates dependably — keeps off card clothing. By preserving accurate card adjustment, NON-FLUID OIL assures more uniform product and by outlasting liquid oil 3 to 5 times, saves on oil and application cost.

Get these results on your cards — send for free testing sample!

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

292 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Works: NEWARK, N. J.

Southern District Manager: L. W. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.

WAREHOUSES:

Charlotte, N. C.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

Providence, R. I.

Detroit, Mich.

Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo.



**The industrial atmosphere
today is surcharged with
that magic word "SPEED"**

Competition demands it, machines must produce it, operators must acquire it and profits depend upon it — speed — SPEED — SPEED. In lining up the factors in your plant to meet this demand for more speed in production, "LOOK TO YOUR BELTS" as carefully as to any other part of your equipment.

Cocheco Leather Belting is *built for speed*. It is made from backbone centers of the very best packer steer hide butts, tanned by the long, oak bark method, curried by our own special modern process and thoroughly double stretched.

Let us tell you how Cocheco Leather Belting has stood the gaff of speed and long endurance for hundreds of big concerns.

Our illustrated catalog is both handsome and instructive—send for it *today*.

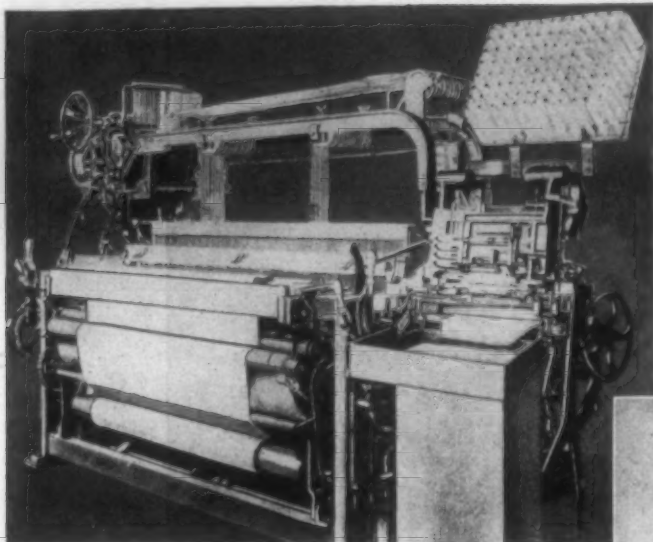
I. B. Williams & Sons, Dover, New Hampshire

Chicago, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.

New York, N. Y.

Charlotte, N. C.
Greenville, S. C.

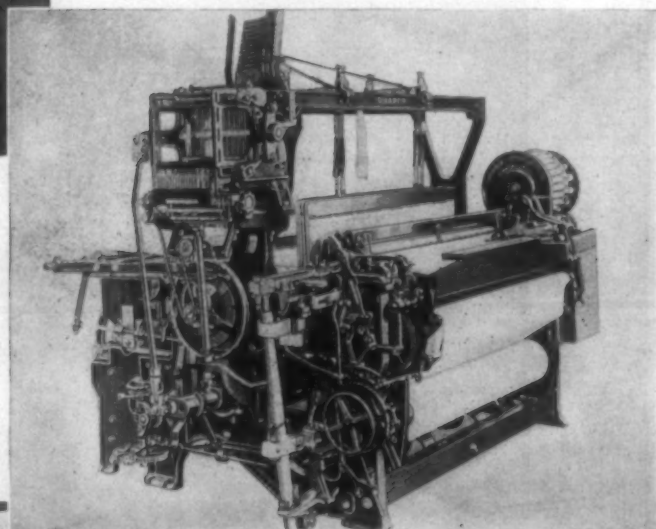
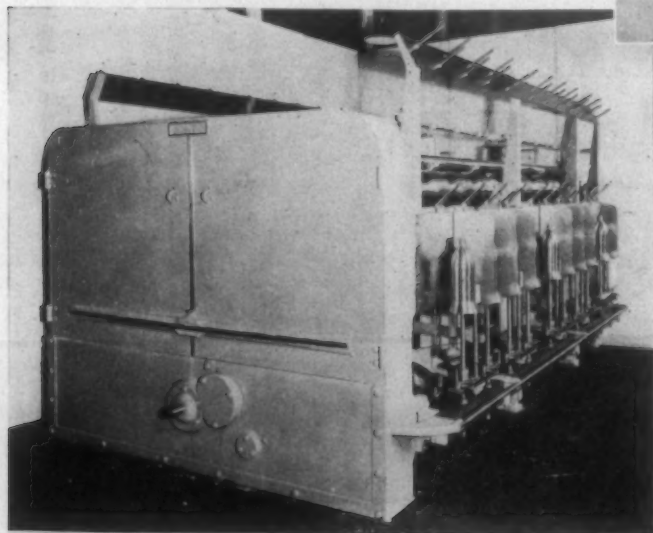
RAYON ON ROLLERS— Hyatt Rollers, of Course



Over 10,000 of these C & K "S" Type Looms, as illustrated above, are Hyatt Equipped.

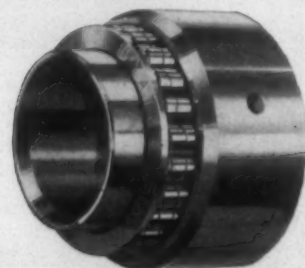
DRAPER XK—Model XK Looms (shown opposite) may be procured with Hyatt Bearings by specification. Thousands of Hyatts are being installed in these looms at the present time.

The Hyatt equipped Cap Spinner, shown below, is built by WHITIN MACHINE WORKS.



It's no exaggeration to say that half the rayon being woven today is produced on Hyatt equipped looms. No rayon weaver has ever experienced trouble with these precision roller bearings which save power, save maintenance, save lubricant, and help produce more and better cloth at less cost.

In Rayon spinning frames too, Hyatts are saving friction, reducing maintenance and lubricating costs and making mechanical motions operate smoothly. Come to Hyatt with your Rayon Machinery Bearing Problems. Hyatt Bearings Division, General Motors Corporation, P. O. Box 476, Newark, New Jersey.



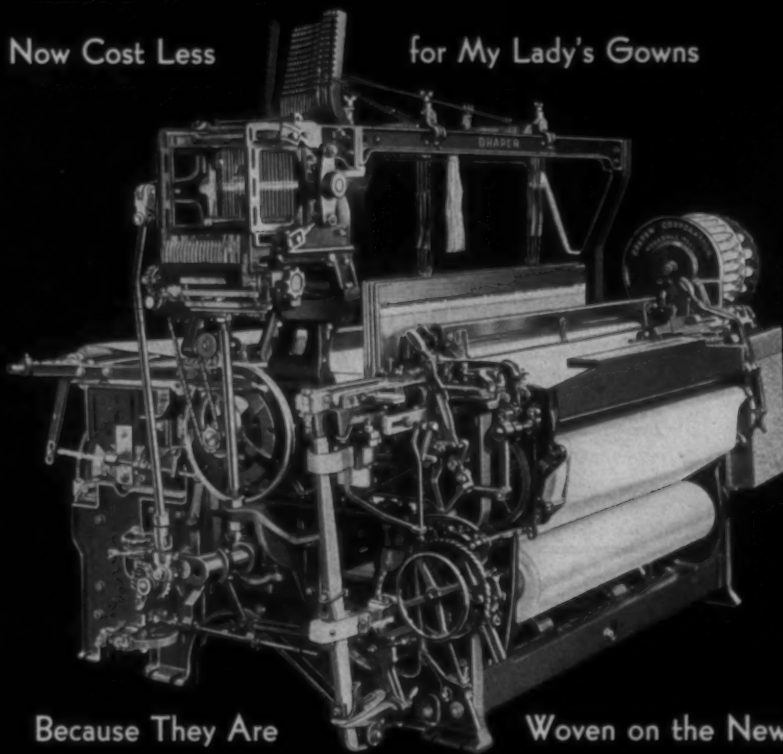
HYATT *Roller Bearings*

803/57

Beautiful Printed Rayons

Now Cost Less

for My Lady's Gowns



Because They Are

Woven on the New

Draper High Speed Rayon Loom

The XK Model

Most Efficient and Most Economical Rayon Loom

for All Fabrics Woven with One Shuttle

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C

Cotton or Jute Bagging for American Cotton?

NO one disputes the fact that the position of raw cotton from the United States is steadily losing ground in the world market, and in the minds of many the present policy of the government is such that it will tend to further weaken our position. Whether or not this is true, any means whereby domestic consumption of cotton may be increased legitimately is worthy of consideration, and one means of doing this is in the use of cotton bagging for baling cotton instead of jute.

United States raw cotton which figures in export trade is usually of the longer staple class, thus leaving the short staple and inferior quality cotton for home consumption, and the use of cotton for bagging would be a new market for this inferior cotton, which must eventually be consumed in this country in some way or other.

Senator Russell of Georgia, in asking Congress for a tariff on jute, stated that jute was at this time substituting in this country for over one and a half million bales of cotton. While only a portion of this amount is used in the wrapping of cotton bales, it emphasizes the extent to which the use of cotton instead of jute might increase the consumption of our more inferior cotton, which is in direct competition with the generally inferior cotton grown in foreign countries with labor so cheap that our farmers cannot begin to compete.

India, with possibly the lowest wages in the world, produces the world's supply of jute. As a result of these low wages, jute bagging can be produced to sell at a much lower price than cotton bagging. That is, the initial cost of the jute bagging is less. At the same time, while we import jute from India to substitute for one and one-half million bales of our cotton, India, according to the International Cotton Bulletin, is growing approximately seven and one-half million bales of cotton this year, of which only about 750,000 bales will be consumed in India. The remainder of this crop, about six and three-quarter million bales, will be on the world market at a lower price than could possibly be met by our farmers, and most of it is the very type of cotton that would be used for the materials that are made of jute now, and which constitutes a goodly portion of the surplus crop in this country.

Comparison From Physical Standpoint

It has been stated that jute bagging is the most satisfactory of the available covering materials for American cotton bales, because it excels in strength and provides adequate protection to the contents of the bale. Both of these claimed advantages are questionable.

Very often, cotton bales are exposed to the weather at gins, farms, warehouses or railroad platforms, or on docks. It is claimed that the openness of the weave of jute bagging allows the air to come in contact with the outer layers of cotton that may have become wet, thus allowing it to dry out, and that without this feature mildew, rotting, and general deterioration would occur. Also, it is claimed that the thickness of the warp and filling of the jute bagging helps to keep the bale from picking up dirt that would damage the outside layers of cotton.

The government has been conducting tests to determine the merits of the claim that cotton covered with wide-mesh jute bagging is less affected by weather damage than cotton covered bales, and preliminary results indicate that weather damage is greater for bales covered with the wide-mesh jute bagging.

Aside from protection against weather deterioration, there are other factors to be considered in the use of the wide-mesh covering. It has been computed that bagging of this kind actually exposed 58 per cent of the surface of the bale of cotton that is supposed to be covered. This leaves considerable amount of the bale exposed to such items as stenciling of identification marks, which frequently causes ink stains on the cotton; rust stains from second hand, corroded ties; oil and other staining materials with which the bale may come into contact.

Within the past few years, the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association, Ltd., the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd., and the Manchester cotton Association have filed formal complaints with the American Cotton Shippers' Association and with the U. S. Department of Agriculture relative to losses sustained by foreign spinners as a result of such items as mentioned above. This should be conclusive proof that the jute covering is unsatisfactory for export, and it is believed that the use of cotton bagging with a closer mesh would be a great deal more satisfactory.

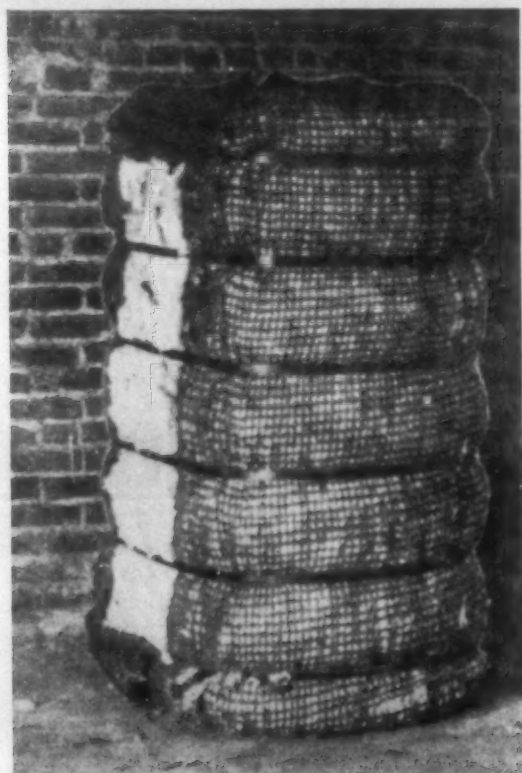
Another disadvantage encountered in the use of jute bagging is the tendency of the jute fibers to become mixed with the cotton and to cause trouble in the spinning process. According to a recent survey of 347 domestic mills, that consume approximately 37 per cent of the total quantity of each staple length of cotton consumed in the United States in 1930-31, almost 60 per cent of the mills have had such trouble. Jute fibers that adhere to the cotton, and which cannot be completely removed, tend to cause excessive end breakage in the spinning room, with subsequent poorer yarn and excessive labor.

Jute fibers are not as durable as cotton, and when exposed to dampness deteriorate rapidly, and even under ordinary conditions they gradually become more brittle and lose their strength. As a result of this, jute bagging made from mold fiber usually does not have enough strength for satisfactory service; and although frequently new fibers are mixed with the old, if the bagging or bales are carried in stock a long time or in storage, it may so deteriorate as not to have strength to withstand handling and shipment.

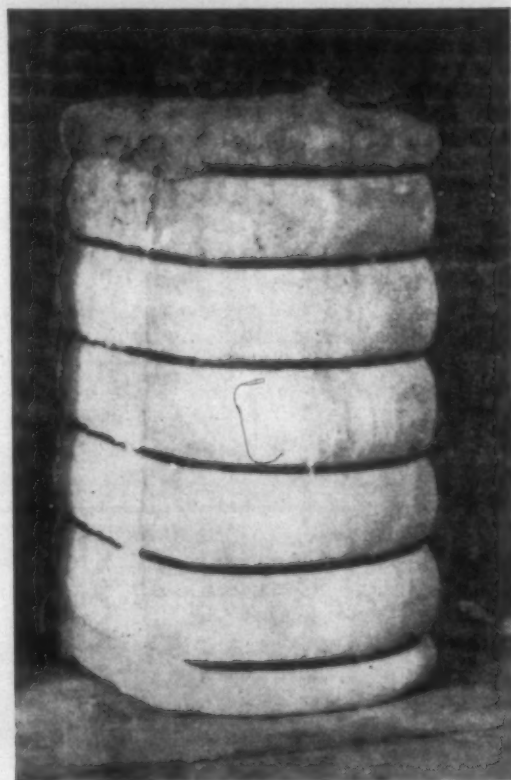
The United States, which we boast of as being the most progressive and enlightened nation in the world, is given credit for putting out the most carelessly packaged

is durable, and (3) it makes a neat package.

A pattern of cotton bagging of the type that appears to be most satisfactory from the standpoint of physical suitability combined with cost, weighs approximately four and one-half pounds as compared with 12 pounds for a pattern of jute bagging. The use of bagging of this type, with ties of the same type now used, and with a reasonable allowance for patches, would reduce the weight of tare on the American square bale to about 3 per cent, which is approximately the tare of most foreign bales. This would make for considerable economy in transportation costs. Of course, so long as American cotton is



Cotton Bale Covered With 2-Pound New Jute Bagging



Cotton Bale Covered With 12-oz. Cotton Bagging

product entering the channels of world commerce—our cotton. The advantages of a neater package is something that cannot be evaluated on the basis of dollars and cents, but experience and evidence have shown that the appearance of a product has something to do with its saleability. A glance at the illustrations on this page will give an idea of the difference in appearance of the jute wrapped bale as compared with the cotton wrapped.

One of the most powerful arguments in favor of jute bagging other than price is the fact that the extra weight over that of cotton bagging, makes an advantage to the individual seller, and lobbyists have so far succeeded in preventing any legislation that might change this. There is little doubt but that if cotton were sold on a true net weight basis it would result in an advantage to the cotton industry in general, and in such case, the use of jute bagging would be a decided disadvantage.

Physical Advantages of Cotton Bagging

The chief advantages claimed for cotton bagging from a physical standpoint are: (1) It is light in weight, (2) it

sold on gross weight or with present tare allowance, light weight is a disadvantage to growers rather than an advantage.

Cotton fiber, although subject to fermentation and formation of mildew when stored in damp unventilated places, is less subject to deterioration under ordinary conditions of cotton storage than is jute fiber. For this reason, bagging made of cotton would probably be more suitable from the standpoint of durability than is jute.

Another point that might be worthy of some consideration, and which was partially treated with earlier in this article, is the matter of protection. An oil stain, or any stain from storage or splashing in or about any fluid which would stain, would be taken up more readily by the cotton bagging, and the closer mesh would give the stain a chance to spread on the bagging, with less penetration into the cotton in the bale.

Advocates of jute bagging claim that the strength of cotton bagging is insufficient to withstand rough handling and compression, but tests made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that cotton bagging compares

favorably with new jute bagging on these points. In fact, laboratory tests showed that cotton bagging weighing approximately four and one-half pounds per pattern of six yards had an average breaking strength of 79 pounds in the warp as compared with 60 pounds for new jute bagging weighing 12 pounds per pattern. For the filling, the breaking strength of the cotton was 113 pounds as compared with 50 pounds for new jute. Furthermore, the bagging made of cotton was much less variable in breaking strength and in elasticity than jute bagging.

It is possible that some of the skepticism relative to the suitability of bagging made of cotton from the standpoint of strength is based on experience with lightweight cotton fabrics that were not especially designed for use as covering for cotton bales. The use of such materials would be excluded by the adoption or establishment of suitable standards for bagging.

Economic Considerations

In attempting to evaluate the economic phase of the comparison of cotton and jute bagging, it is necessary to remember that any comparison must necessarily take into consideration the fact that the prices of both products are of a variable nature. There are short cotton crops with a low price, and abundant crops with the corresponding higher price, and the same factors are applicable to jute. Therefore, without more definite figures than are available, the figures for the period 1921-1931 will have to suffice for the nonce.

A government report for those years indicates that cotton bagging would have cost, on the average, about 50 cents a bale more than jute bagging during the same period.

The quoted prices of the best grade of jute bagging ranged, during the 10-year period, from \$0.57 to \$1.17 per pattern, whereas the estimated prices of cotton bagging ranged from \$0.75 to \$1.90 per pattern. In general, the cost disadvantage of using cotton bagging was greatest in those years in which the cotton crop was small and the price of cotton high; whereas in years of large supplies of cotton and low cotton prices the differences in cost were relatively small.

There are other considerations to bear in mind besides the original cost of the two kinds of bagging. Advantages claimed for the cotton bagging on other than original cost are: (1) Greater re-use value of cotton bagging as compared with jute bagging, (2) savings in freight charges that would result from the use of light-weight cotton bagging and patches, (3) reduction in losses in the form of lint that adheres to jute bagging and is lost when the bale covering is removed at the mill, (4) increased consumption of cotton for the manufacture of bagging.

For the ten-year period 1921-1930 the average re-use value of jute bagging per pound was 1.8 cents and the re-use value of cotton bagging was 10.9 cents. The re-use values per pattern averaged 48.2 cents for cotton and 21.6 cents for jute. For the ten-year period, the average re-use value of the two kinds of bagging was 26.6 cents per pattern in favor of cotton bagging. This difference in re-use value offsets more than one-half the difference in original cost of the two kinds of bagging.

By using cotton bagging instead of jute, it is believed that a reduction in weight would average at least 9 pounds per bale for domestic shipments, and 11.5 pounds per

bale for export shipments. At the transportation rates that have prevailed during recent years, this would have resulted in annual savings in freight costs varying from \$718,000 to \$1,622,000, depending upon the size of the crop, the percentage of the crop exported, and transportation rates. The saving freight for the average crop during this period would have been \$1,077,000 or 8.2 cents per bale.

While the amount of lint that adheres to the jute bagging would be difficult to establish, it is certain that more fibers will adhere to the jute bagging than would adhere to cotton bagging. Also, in addition to the extra labor cost of picking the cotton from the jute bagging, the amount of lint thus saved is of less value, due to the excessive amount of jute fibers that are mixed with it.

It has been estimated that if the entire American crop were covered with cotton bagging, and patched with cotton patches, approximately 200,000 bales of low-grade cotton would be required for the average crop. Naturally, the amount of cotton used each year would not be as high as the amount used in any one year, since some of the bagging would go into re-use channels, but the fact remains that it would be an outlet for a sizeable amount of low-grade cotton each year.

The Textile Shop Now in Their New Home

The Textile Shop of Spartanburg, S. C., well known textile metal specialists, are now located in their new home, shown here. The building, which is thoroughly modern inside and out, represents the third expansion of the company since it was organized several years ago.

According to Ernest J. Eaddy, graduate engineer and president of the company, nothing has been overlooked in the new plant that might insure quicker and more economical service to textile mills. The very latest type machinery has been installed and it is said that some of the units are the only ones of their kind in the South. In



addition to a designing department devoted to all types of ventilating, service departments are maintained for repairing and rebuilding spinning cylinders, card screens, picker screens, and dry cans. The shop has built up a large business in repairing and re-covering slasher cylinders and numbers among its customers some of the best known mills in the South.

Several years ago, the company developed and patented the Vacuum Lint and Dust Collector for automatic spoolers, and this system is now in successful operation on thousands of spindles in both the North and South. Mr. Eaddy states that records kept by the mills show the system operates with a high degree of efficiency and an unusually low power consumption.

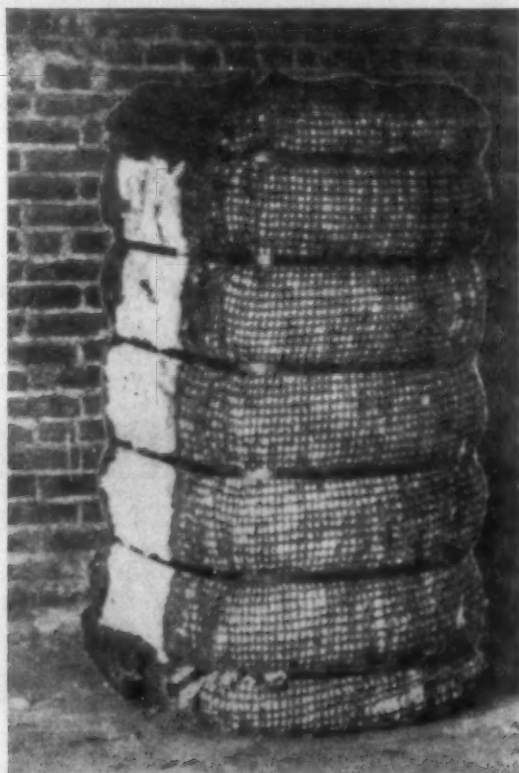
Those who have inspected the Textile Shop's new home declare it to be one of the best equipped plants of its kind in the Southern States.

Jute fibers are not as durable as cotton, and when exposed to dampness deteriorate rapidly, and even under ordinary conditions they gradually become more brittle and lose their strength. As a result of this, jute bagging made from mold fiber usually does not have enough strength for satisfactory service; and although frequently new fibers are mixed with the old, if the bagging or bales are carried in stock a long time or in storage, it may so deteriorate as not to have strength to withstand handling and shipment.

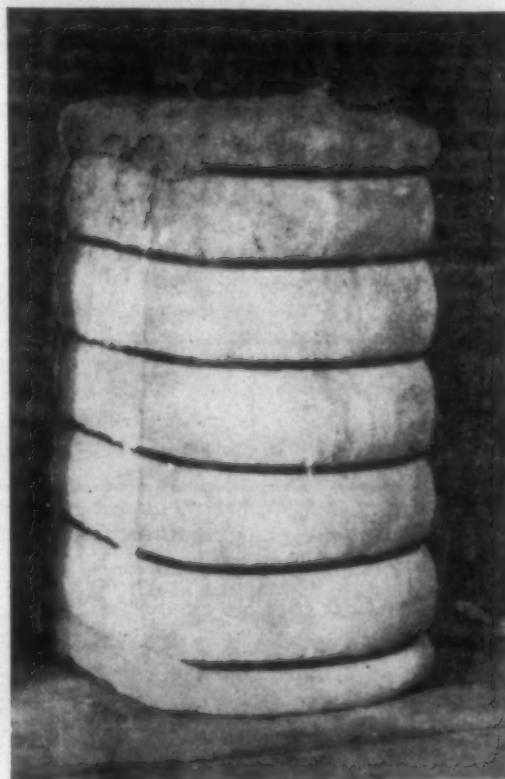
The United States, which we boast of as being the most progressive and enlightened nation in the world, is given credit for putting out the most carelessly packaged

is durable, and (3) it makes a neat package.

A pattern of cotton bagging of the type that appears to be most satisfactory from the standpoint of physical suitability combined with cost, weighs approximately four and one-half pounds as compared with 12 pounds for a pattern of jute bagging. The use of bagging of this type, with ties of the same type now used, and with a reasonable allowance for patches, would reduce the weight of tare on the American square bale to about 3 per cent, which is approximately the tare of most foreign bales. This would make for considerable economy in transportation costs. Of course, so long as American cotton is



Cotton Bale Covered With 2-Pound New Jute Bagging



Cotton Bale Covered With 12-oz. Cotton Bagging

product entering the channels of world commerce—our cotton. The advantages of a neater package is something that cannot be evaluated on the basis of dollars and cents, but experience and evidence have shown that the appearance of a product has something to do with its saleability. A glance at the illustrations on this page will give an idea of the difference in appearance of the jute wrapped bale as compared with the cotton wrapped.

One of the most powerful arguments in favor of jute bagging other than price is the fact that the extra weight over that of cotton bagging, makes an advantage to the individual seller, and lobbyists have so far succeeded in preventing any legislation that might change this. There is little doubt but that if cotton were sold on a true net weight basis it would result in an advantage to the cotton industry in general, and in such case, the use of jute bagging would be a decided disadvantage.

Physical Advantages of Cotton Bagging

The chief advantages claimed for cotton bagging from a physical standpoint are: (1) It is light in weight, (2) it

is sold on gross weight or with present tare allowance, light weight is a disadvantage to growers rather than an advantage.

Cotton fiber, although subject to fermentation and formation of mildew when stored in damp unventilated places, is less subject to deterioration under ordinary conditions of cotton storage than is jute fiber. For this reason, bagging made of cotton would probably be more suitable from the standpoint of durability than is jute.

Another point that might be worthy of some consideration, and which was partially treated with earlier in this article, is the matter of protection. An oil stain, or any stain from storage or splashing in or about any fluid which would stain, would be taken up more readily by the cotton bagging, and the closer mesh would give the stain a chance to spread on the bagging, with less penetration into the cotton in the bale.

Advocates of jute bagging claim that the strength of cotton bagging is insufficient to withstand rough handling and compression, but tests made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that cotton bagging compares

favorably with new jute bagging on these points. In fact, laboratory tests showed that cotton bagging weighing approximately four and one-half pounds per pattern of six yards had an average breaking strength of 79 pounds in the warp as compared with 60 pounds for new jute bagging weighing 12 pounds per pattern. For the filling, the breaking strength of the cotton was 113 pounds as compared with 50 pounds for new jute. Furthermore, the bagging made of cotton was much less variable in breaking strength and in elasticity than jute bagging.

It is possible that some of the skepticism relative to the suitability of bagging made of cotton from the standpoint of strength is based on experience with lightweight cotton fabrics that were not especially designed for use as covering for cotton bales. The use of such materials would be excluded by the adoption or establishment of suitable standards for bagging.

Economic Considerations

In attempting to evaluate the economic phase of the comparison of cotton and jute bagging, it is necessary to remember that any comparison must necessarily take into consideration the fact that the prices of both products are of a variable nature. There are short cotton crops with a low price, and abundant crops with the corresponding higher price, and the same factors are applicable to jute. Therefore, without more definite figures than are available, the figures for the period 1921-1931 will have to suffice for the nonce.

A government report for those years indicates that cotton bagging would have cost, on the average, about 50 cents a bale more than jute bagging during the same period.

The quoted prices of the best grade of jute bagging ranged, during the 10-year period, from \$0.57 to \$1.17 per pattern, whereas the estimated prices of cotton bagging ranged from \$0.75 to \$1.90 per pattern. In general, the cost disadvantage of using cotton bagging was greatest in those years in which the cotton crop was small and the price of cotton high; whereas in years of large supplies of cotton and low cotton prices the differences in cost were relatively small.

There are other considerations to bear in mind besides the original cost of the two kinds of bagging. Advantages claimed for the cotton bagging on other than original cost are: (1) Greater re-use value of cotton bagging as compared with jute bagging, (2) savings in freight charges that would result from the use of light-weight cotton bagging and patches, (3) reduction in losses in the form of lint that adheres to jute bagging and is lost when the bale covering is removed at the mill, (4) increased consumption of cotton for the manufacture of bagging.

For the ten-year period 1921-1930 the average re-use value of jute bagging per pound was 1.8 cents and the re-use value of cotton bagging was 10.9 cents. The re-use values per pattern averaged 48.2 cents for cotton and 21.6 cents for jute. For the ten-year period, the average re-use value of the two kinds of bagging was 26.6 cents per pattern in favor of cotton bagging. This difference in re-use value offsets more than one-half the difference in original cost of the two kinds of bagging.

By using cotton bagging instead of jute, it is believed that a reduction in weight would average at least 9 pounds per bale for domestic shipments, and 11.5 pounds per

bale for export shipments. At the transportation rates that have prevailed during recent years, this would have resulted in annual savings in freight costs varying from \$718,000 to \$1,622,000, depending upon the size of the crop, the percentage of the crop exported, and transportation rates. The saving freight for the average crop during this period would have been \$1,077,000 or 8.2 cents per bale.

While the amount of lint that adheres to the jute bagging would be difficult to establish, it is certain that more fibers will adhere to the jute bagging than would adhere to cotton bagging. Also, in addition to the extra labor cost of picking the cotton from the jute bagging, the amount of lint thus saved is of less value, due to the excessive amount of jute fibers that are mixed with it.

It has been estimated that if the entire American crop were covered with cotton bagging, and patched with cotton patches, approximately 200,000 bales of low-grade cotton would be required for the average crop. Naturally, the amount of cotton used each year would not be as high as the amount used in any one year, since some of the bagging would go into re-use channels, but the fact remains that it would be an outlet for a sizeable amount of low-grade cotton each year.

The Textile Shop Now in Their New Home

The Textile Shop of Spartanburg, S. C., well known textile metal specialists, are now located in their new home, shown here. The building, which is thoroughly modern inside and out, represents the third expansion of the company since it was organized several years ago.

According to Ernest J. Eaddy, graduate engineer and president of the company, nothing has been overlooked in the new plant that might insure quicker and more economical service to textile mills. The very latest type machinery has been installed and it is said that some of the units are the only ones of their kind in the South. In



addition to a designing department devoted to all types of ventilating, service departments are maintained for repairing and rebuilding spinning cylinders, card screens, picker screens, and dry cans. The shop has built up a large business in repairing and re-covering slasher cylinders and numbers among its customers some of the best known mills in the South.

Several years ago, the company developed and patented the Vacuum Lint and Dust Collector for automatic spoolers, and this system is now in successful operation on thousands of spindles in both the North and South. Mr. Eaddy states that records kept by the mills show the system operates with a high degree of efficiency and an unusually low power consumption.

Those who have inspected the Textile Shop's new home declare it to be one of the best equipped plants of its kind in the Southern States.

Babson Deplores Cotton Control

Babson Park, Mass.—Down in deep Dixie the field hands are now picking the fourth largest cotton crop in history. After two poor harvests in 1934 and 1935 and with only a mediocre crop in 1936, this big 1937 growth should be welcomed. Because of the big world yield, however, the price of cotton has been falling so rapidly, that demands are pouring into Washington and forcing action to halt the decline. The highest prospective farm income since 1929 has not yet taken the farm problem out of the political arena.

Frankly I feel that planters would have no cause for complaint about their prices this year if Mother Nature had not been tampered with during recent seasons. While the perplexed Dixie mules gingerly plowed down every third row of cotton, Egypt, Brazil, India, Russia and China were urging their farmers to raise cotton. While our cotton crops were 30 per cent below par and our cotton exports were at the lowest ebb in years, a cotton-raising boom was on overseas. We disregarded the fact that the price of Texas cotton is not dictated by the size of the American crop nor the demand of New England mills.

Cotton is an international commodity. Its price depends on the size of Brazilian, Egyptian and American crops and the demand of the Manchester, Osaka, Milan, and Fall River mills. Our AAA program, like every nationalistic policy, was basically unsound because it forgot that economically all countries are one. The United States cannot control world cotton, wheat, or gold prices any more than Georgia, Kansas or Nevada can control the United States price of these commodities. National boundaries mean no more to economic laws than state boundaries. Now with our excellent 1937 crop, about 40 per cent of which must be sold abroad, we find the way to our old markets blocked by foreign cotton.

The inevitable result is a lower world price for the new crop. This outcome, however, was not unexpected. Other countries had tried similar schemes and failed. Britain and rubber, Cuba and sugar, Brazil and coffee were all good examples of the futility of crop control. Nature would have wiped out the cotton surplus in her own way. Actually it took the drought to clean up the job in the end. The south's agricultural problem is basically deeper than too much cotton. It is lack of proper diversification of crops. Cotton has been over-emphasized at the expense of other products. The south realizes this and her agricultural bureaus are now encouraging diversification. But at the moment all eyes are focussed on "King Cotton."

Cotton consumption seems to follow a two-year cycle. The 1936-37 season was a record yeard for cotton use. So unless business is tremendously good it looks like the next 12 months will be the "off" season. If that's the case, cotton will be in a weaker position statistically and without interference the price might go still lower. Actually the best thing for the south is to let the price seek its own level. However something apparently had to be done politically to help "the planter." An outright subsidy

rather than a "pegged" price is preferable. The American price should be allowed to work along with the world price. Lower quotations will help consumption and they are the only means by which we can gain back our lost export markets.

The government reckons this year's American crop at 15,590,000 bales—an increase of 3,200,000 bales over the 1936 figure. It also predicts a jump of 1,000,000 bales to a record total of 19,500,000 in foreign growths. This means a world crop of 35,000,000 bales! America's output will represent 44 per cent of the world crop against 63 per cent in 1931 while Brazil, for instance, will produce 5 per cent as compared with 2 per cent, six years ago! Despite the "two-year cycle" better consumption will do its share in cleaning up the 1937-38 crop. The improvement in world demand last year was 3,600,000 bales. In all 31,000,000 bales were consumed. With business heading toward prosperity another substantial gain in cotton use is possible.

Even if the current drop in price of cotton continues it will not hurt us in the long run. It will help to prevent excessive plantings next year which high prices for this season's cotton would inevitably have brought on. Good crops at medium prices produce greater prosperity for everyone than short crops at high prices or big crops at low prices. There are thousands of towns through the south whose livelihood depends not on the price of the crop alone, but on the volume and the price. Warehouses, ginners, exporters, commission merchants, field hands, and the like are set up to handle bumper crops, not short crops. They are all rejoicing over the first good harvest in five years.

The attitude of those who want crop control is easy to understand. Planters and farmers say to me "corporations have been controlling output for years. When inventories get too heavy, you simply shut down your factories. You do not make your products at a loss." That, of course, is true. Manufacturers then close up shop and lay off their people. The industrialists, however, do not ask federal subsidies for their closed factories nor do they ask for pegged prices. "No" my farm friends reply, "but manufacturers peg prices by boosting tariffs to keep out cheaper foreign goods. This encourages other countries to plant their own cotton and wheat thus cutting down the demand for our products."

This argument brings me back to my earlier statement that economically there are no boundaries. The only possible way crop control might be successful is if the cotton and wheat crops of all countries could be controlled by an international board. But, of course, with nationalism running wild such thoughts are now fantastic. In the long run, any national crop control scheme harms rather than helps the planter and the country. Meanwhile cotton income should be satisfactory this year without price-pegging. The 1936 crop brought in less income than this year's harvest will produce if the price averages 10 cents!

—Greensboro Daily News.

5-R

GIVES LONGER BELT LIFE
DECREASES BEARING WEAR
LESSENS LUBRICATION PROBLEMS
LOWERS FRICTIONAL LOSSES
CUTS POWER COSTS

LOOK AT THE DIFFERENCE

100 LBS. effective tension

SLACK SIDE TENSION

Ordinary Rubber Belt—100 lbs.
Goodyear 5-R Belt—25 lbs.



TIGHT SIDE TENSION

Ordinary Rubber Belt—200 lbs.
Goodyear 5-R Belt—125 lbs.

The new Goodyear 5-R Belt is made in roll lots in all sizes and widths; easily applied with any standard fastener.

BELTS
MOLDED GOODS
HOSE
PACKING

Made by the makers of Goodyear Tires

THESE are the five points of Goodyear's amazing new 5-R Belt—five big reasons why it will give you more efficient and economical performance on the majority of your textile drives.

All these advantages stem from the fact that 5-R has a coefficient of friction—a *tenacious pulley-grip*—unsurpassed in any other type of belt. It is obtained by thorough impregnation of the fabric with a new Goodyear-perfected non-rosinous compound that will not crumble, ball up, chatter or slip.

25% to 50% lower tension

This high friction makes it possible to operate 5-R at a minimum ratio of 5 between tight and slack side tensions—reducing total belt tension and bearing pressure from 25% to 50% depending upon the arc of contact, without decreasing its load-pulling ability. This unique slack-tension operation makes the fivefold savings mentioned above readily understandable.

Don't fail to investigate the 5-R—there is no other belt in the world like it! It is winning an enthusiastic reception throughout the textile industry. The G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—will be glad to give you full data. Just write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California—or the nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR



Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

Reply To Production

(How Many Doublings Needed—August 19th Issue)

Editor:

Your problem fits right in what we have been doing for the past six months.

We eliminated our roving frames. Our roving for the spinning comes from the slubbers. We are getting good results. We make our drawing sliver from six doublings of card sliver. Then our slubber roving is made from the single drawing sliver. Our yarn is made from single slubber roving, although double roving will give best results on the spinning frame.

M. C.

Loop Selvage Wire Troubles

Editor:

We are making osnaburg with a loop selvage, and are having a lot of trouble with wire breakage. Our present method is to cut the wire in the supply room and issue it to the weavers in pieces about 30 inches long. When this wire breaks, it takes some little time to replace it, and I wonder if anyone has had this same trouble and could tell me some way to cut down on the wire breakage.

J. R. ROBERTS.

Reply To "Level"

(Level Spinning Frame From Which End?)

Editor:

Will say to "Level" that it is possible to level a spinning frame from either end. However, the accepted practice, and the easiest method, is to start from the gear end.

The reason for starting at the gear end, and levelling the frame to the other end, is because the gear end of the frame is the heaviest and most likely to settle, and it is usually setting directly on the floor. By setting directly on the floor I mean that there is no samson at the head end, and the frame sets on the floor. If the frame is levelled from the foot end it might be necessary to raise the head end, and this would be a great deal more difficult than starting at the head end and adjusting the foot end.

Another tip that might come in handy if he is not familiar with levelling procedure is to level the frame from side to side before starting to level from end to end. Then in levelling from end to end either raise or lower each side of the frame the same amount.

J. C. DORN.

Reply To "Junior"

(Why Not New Rings With Old?)

Editor:

"Junior" should be able to find out the answer to his question from almost anyone who works in the spinning room, but if he had rather not expose his ignorance to them, I will let him in on the secret.

The reason the overseer wouldn't let him put a new ring on a frame where the rest of the rings were not new is because the new ring would cause a great deal of trouble to the spinner and fixer. Naturally, a ring that has been running for some time is bound to show wear. That is, the action of the traveller on the ring wears into the metal of the ring and cuts a groove.

A ring which is worn will exert a greater drag on the traveller than a new ring, and where a new ring is put on with older ones a different number of traveller would ordinarily be required in order to get uniform yarn. If the old rings are very much worn, and a new ring is put on with them and the same size traveller used on all of them, the yarn on the bobbin at the new ring would probably be softer wound than the other bobbins, and if it were not too large to run when the others were filling up it would probably sluff off in subsequent operations.

"RINGS."

Reply To "Learner"

(What Is Proper Way To Put On New Fillet?—August 19th Issue)

Editor:

When card clothing gets loose at any place the high speed will cause the foundation to expand. As the foundation slips up, this leaves the tooth inserted at a different angle, which makes the foundation look white.

Before the clothing is put on, the bare cylinder should be checked to see that all tack holes are filled with shoe pegs. Loose plugs should be replaced with regular plugs made for that purpose and not a roving skewer. Only the best plugs should be used. A bad plug or a bad tack may spoil a perfect clothing job.

Have the clothing stored in the card room at room temperature and humidity for at least twenty-four hours before drawing it on. Hold a smooth even tension throughout the winding, because a jumpy tension will cause the white spots.

From my own experience, I believe the best way to prevent those slack zones is to apply your tapers with a

(Continued on Page 24)

BARRELED SUNLIGHT



ANY WHITE PAINT WON'T DO!

SOME white paints may show a certain initial whiteness . . . but how long will they stay white? And maybe they will spread 400 square feet to the gallon . . . but what about "hiding" power after they are thinned? You can buy all kinds of free-flowing white paint . . . but how far will it spread? . . . how much paint and labor will be required to complete the job?

We claim that some white paints may show one or two satisfactory characteristics . . . but only BARRELED SUNLIGHT possesses all FIVE vital qualities. Check them. They're as vital to your maintenance budget as they are to the paint. They enable you to figure your painting costs by the price of the finished job, not by the price per gallon of paint. U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 5-1 Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.



Check on Needs Before Overhauling Spinning Room

By B. Ellis Royal

IN far too many cases, when the time comes for overhauling the spinning room, the overseer will drop down to the supply room and tell the supply man to order, say, 250 bolsters, a dozen spindles, a dozen bases, maybe a few lifting rod bushings, and possibly a few dozen rings. He then thinks things are all set to start overhauling. The net result of this is that when the overhauler actually gets to work he finds that there are too few supplies, many of them not the right kind, and the job must necessarily be one of patching, skimping, and unsatisfactory to the overhauler, the overseer and the management.

Of course, the above statements do not apply to those cases where the overhauling is done by outside companies which specialize in overhauling. The trouble comes when the overhauling is done by men who are already on the payroll, or are hired to do the work under the supervision of the overseer.

Look Before You Leap

At least a couple of months before the overhauling is to start the overseer, with the overhauler or section men, should make a complete survey of the spinning room to see what supplies he will need. These supplies should then be ordered far enough in advance to be sure that the manufacturer or shop will have plenty of time to do a good job on them. The survey should be accomplished in a day or two at the most, and it will save a great deal of time and trouble, as well as money for the company, when the overhauling actually starts.

Part of the survey should be made when the spinning room is in operation. A fairly close estimate of the number of bolsters to be needed may be obtained by counting the wobbly spindles, or at least walking over the room and noting the general condition of the spindles with regard to steadiness. If all the spindles are running smoothly the odds are that the bolsters are in fairly good condition.

It must be remembered when checking for bad bolsters that all the wobbly spindles are not necessarily due to the bolster—some of them may be the result of crooked spin-

dles. A quick check on this is to remove the bobbin, then hold the spindle blade lightly between the fingers while the frame is running. If only the bolster is worn the spindle will run true when supported by the fingers; if the spindle is crooked no amount of pressure will stop the wobble.

If your bolsters are of the adjustable type it may be satisfactory to order only a few and adjust most of the bad ones. However, a few of them should be tried before ordering, to be sure that they have not been adjusted so many times in the past that they are no longer capable of operating a spindle smoothly.

Another factor which should be closely checked on is the type spindle, base, and bolster of each frame. Often

it is the case that there are more than one make of frame, and frequently the frames are not all the same model, or use different bolsters, spindles, and bases. When ordering spindles, bases or bolsters it is good practice to send a sample along with the order, and then there is no excuse for the manufacturer sending the wrong kind.

Crooked cylinders may also be checked while the frame is in operation, but there is very little that can be done with them except replacement with new ones. However, crooked cylinders should be removed as soon as they are found, and not

just marked to wait for the overhaul, because the vibration may be intense and will cause unwarranted wear and bad work.

Worn journals or cylinder bearings may not be evident to any extent when the frame is running, but a check may be made on this by inserting a pinch bar or any iron or steel bar about six feet long under the cylinder at the bearing and lifting to see if there is any play in the bearing. Even this method may not tell to what extent the journal is worn or the bearing is worn, but if there is any great amount of play the odds are that there is some wear on both of them. Of course, where the frames are equipped with ball bearings this trouble is not so likely to occur.



One thing to watch out for in ordering cylinder bearings is to be sure that the bearings will fit before starting the job. Take out one bearing box and check the bearings you have to be sure that they will fit into the box, and then be sure that all the bearings are the same size. Then, if the bearings are finished when you get them, be sure that they are bored to the correct size for your journals.

Unless you have some second hand rings in stock, or you are sure that your rings are in very good condition, it is a good idea to order enough rings to equip an entire frame, and use the rings from the frame the new rings are put on for replacements on your other frames. It is extremely bad practice to put on new rings with old ones.

The condition of the lifting rods and lifting rod bushings may easily be checked when the frame is not running, or a fair estimate may be obtained with the frame running. Work the ring rail from side to side, and if there is any play of the lifting rods either the lifting rods or the lifting rod bearings are worn and should be replaced. Luckily, in the majority of cases, it is the lifting rod bushing that is worn, and it is a simple matter to replace them.

While it is almost impossible to get a good check on the condition of the gears, studs, and bearings in the head without a great deal of work, it is a good idea to order enough of each so that in case they are found to be in bad condition when the overhauling starts there will be enough on hand to get by with until others may be ordered. Usually the majority of the replacements in the head is in studs, and it is always good policy to have an abundant supply of all studs, particularly the faster running ones.

Here in the ordering of studs, whether from the machine builders or from your own shop, is another place that a check should be made for proper size and length before the overhauling starts. Frequently a sample that is worn is sent to the shop, or an inexperienced machinist may make an improper measurement, and a number of studs that are slightly off is the result. Often a variation of as little as a sixteenth of an inch or less makes a stud unfit for service until further machining is done on it. It is also a good idea to check to see that studs are made for each different type frame if all the frames are not alike.

In ordering gears, whether from foundry, machinery builder, or machine shop, it is always a good idea to see to it that the sample gear is correct in every respect, or if ordering by specifications, be sure that the specifications are complete and correct. Care should be taken to see that exactly the correct size bore, pitch, teeth, size and placement of pin or key hole, etc., are given. It is always advisable to include a sample that you know is correct when ordering gears.

A check may be made on the thread guides by walking along the side and noting the number of guides in which the yarn is not vibrating, but is lodged in the groove that it has worn in the guide.

A generous supply of replacements for drafting equipment should be ordered, because this is standard equipment, and should be easily absorbed in the periodical roller cleaning. For long draft particular care should be taken to see that the aprons, or bands, are of the proper

(Continued on Page 24)



HOW DO YOUR LICKERINS LOOK • • • • • LIKE NO. 1 OR NO. 2 ?

Good carding starts at the lickerin. Without good lickerins the rest of your carding equipment cannot perform to the best advantage, no matter how good its condition. Furthermore it is far-sighted economy to maintain lickerins in first class condition, because such a policy reduces waste and improves the regularity of the sliver.

We rewire lickerins at all our factories and repair shops and maintain a sufficient stock of wire to facilitate prompt deliveries. Furthermore Ashworth lickerin wire is cut and hardened in our own plant with modern, highly efficient equipment.

Ashworth
PIONEERS IN
CARD CLOTHING

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

Woolen Division; AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Factories in Fall River, Worcester and Philadelphia

Sales Offices and Repair Shops in Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville

Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery; Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes; Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire; Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire; Lickerins and Top Flats Reclotted at All Plants.

Personal News

Floyd Taylor has been promoted from second hand to overseer winding, Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

H. W. Murphy has been promoted from night to day overseer spinning, Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.

J. L. Bullabaugh, overseer No. 5, Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., has resigned.

Marion Kirby has been promoted from overseer winding to overseer day spinning, Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

Richard C. Nyman, of New Haven, Conn., has accepted the position of personnel manager of the Kendall Mills, with his headquarters at Paw Creek, N. C.

J. C. Holt, formerly with Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., is now overseer carding at Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

J. L. Rhinehardt is now overseer spinning, Winona Mills, Lexington, N. C., but his residence is still Bessemer City.

R. C. Moore, president of the Rhodhiss Mills Company, Rhodhiss, N. C., has been vacationing in the New England and Canadian regions.

W. J. Phillips, of Gastonia, N. C., is now night overseer spinning, Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.

C. Vanderhooven, secretary of the American Enka Corporation, has been named chairman of the executive committee for the campaign to raise \$125,000 with which to build an auditorium for Asheville, N. C.

C. Rhymer, formerly day overseer spinning, Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C., is now traveling representative for Dary Ring Traveler Company, with headquarters in Greenville, S. C.

John Strater, formerly associated with the Pilot Mills at Raleigh, N. C., has resigned to become general superintendent of the spinning and winding departments of the Smithfield Manufacturing Company, Smithfield, N. C.

H. B. Clyburn, Jr., formerly second hand in spinning, Plant No. 4, Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., has been transferred and promoted to overseer spinning, Plant No. 5, Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. A. Woodruff, factory manager of Bibb Manufacturing Company, went to his home recently after treatment of nearly three weeks in a Macon, Ga., hospital for injuries received in an automobile accident.

L. W. Green, formerly overseer carding and spinning at the Gayle Plant of Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., is now overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Plant No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

W. E. Baker has been transferred from overseer weaving and cloth room at the Fountain Inn Plant, and overseer weaving, Simpsonville Plant, to overseer weaving and slashing, Woodside Cotton Mills Company, Greenville, S. C.

J. E. Sirrine, member of the firm of J. E. Sirrine & Co., textile and industrial engineers and architects, has accepted the appointment of chairman of the committee on prospects for the 1937 Community Chest campaign, Greenville, S. C.

B. E. Geer, former president of Judson Cotton Mills, at Greenville, S. C., and now president of Furman University, was elected chairman of the Conference of Church-Related Colleges of the South at the sixth annual meeting of the group recently.

H. C. Skelton, cost accountant for all three of the Springs Cotton Mills' plants in Chester, S. C., the Gayle, Springstein and Eureka, has recovered from a recent operation for appendicitis. He has returned to his duties at his office at the Springstein plant.

C. C. Dawson, for a number of years general superintendent of the Cramerton Mills, at Cramerton, recently was elected vice-president and a director of the mills to succeed the late Cleveland D. Welch. Dr. Dawson has been connected with the mills for the last 25 or 30 years.

W. W. Splawn, who has been overseer spinning, Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., has resigned that position to accept a similar one with Upper Mill, Pelzer, S. C. Mr. Splawn received many useful gifts from Watts Mill employees, among the most treasured being a handsome \$50 wrist watch, in token of appreciation from his employees.

S. M. Beattie, president of the Woodside Cotton Mills, and T. M. Marchant, president of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C., have been appointed to serve on a recently created commission of the State of South Carolina to study what might be done by the State to attract capital investment into the State.

J. W. Pardue, who has held the position of superintendent of the designing division and assistant plant superintendent of the Cutter Manufacturing Company of Rock Hill, S. C., having held these positions for the past year, has resigned, according to an announcement made by Douglas Tompkins, resident manager of the plant.

Frank H. Naylor, textile executive, has been made second vice-president and plant manager of the Jordan Mills, Inc., successors to the Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga., R. Curtis Jordan, president, announced recently. For 17 years, until a few months ago, Mr. Naylor was Columbus agent for the Bibb Manufacturing Company in charge of its local mills.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY
SERVICE

Check your heating equipment NOW!



LET'S NOT
HAVE A
REPETITION
OF LAST YEAR'S
HEATING
TROUBLES.

THAT'S RIGHT
NOW'S THE TIME
TO TAKE CARE OF
IT, TOO.



LET'S CHECK OUR HEATING EQUIPMENT,
JACK. IT WILL SAVE US PLENTY
OF TROUBLE LATER ON.

GOOD. IT
WILL SAVE
MONEY, TOO.

YOU CAN PUT A
UNIT HEATER RIGHT
UP THERE AND IT
WILL BLOW HEAT
OVER THIS
WHOLE AREA.

GREAT! GET A
HEATING
CONTRACTOR
IN AND LET
ME KNOW
THE COST.

I RECOMMEND
AMERICAN BLOWER
UNIT HEATERS. THEY
COST NO MORE AND
THEY'LL GIVE YOU
BETTER SERVICE AND
LAST LONGER.

THAT'S GOOD NEWS.
THEY'RE A PART OF
AMERICAN RADIATOR,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
HEATING ORGANIZATION.

Money wasted in inefficient heating equipment, time lost because of cold delays and underproduction due to the inability to control temperatures in industry runs up into millions of dollars annually. To stop this waste check your heating system now! Buy American Blower Unit Heaters.

Unit Heaters are the accepted, time-proved method of heating factories, garages, shops, stores, aviation hangars, service stations and other commercial establishments. They force heated air directly into working areas, heat up quickly and effectively, cut heating costs and prevent lost time.

American Blower Unit Heaters are known as the world's finest units. They are scientifically designed and built by the world's largest manufacturers of heating equipment. Over 125,000 American Blower Units are already in use heating more than 350 million square feet of floor space.

American Blower Unit Heaters are sold with *certified capacity ratings*. They cost no more than ordinary Unit Heaters yet they insure better performance, lower operating costs and longer life. Ask any reliable heating contractor for

American Blower Unit Heaters. They are carried in stock in all sections of the country. Sold on time payments (nothing down, 3 years to pay) by the leading heating contractors everywhere. Ask for them by name.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORPORATION

Division of American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., 6000 Russell St., Detroit, Michigan • Canadian Sirocco Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario

AMERICAN BLOWER INDUSTRIAL UNIT HEATERS



Left: Venturafin Unit Heater
Top: Sirocco Unit Heater

WHAT'S NEW

In Textile Mill Equipment and Processes

New U S Bobbin Stripper

A new compressed air bobbin stripping machine has been recently developed and marketed by the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., of Lawrence, Mass. According to the makers, this machine, using only one operator, is equipped to strip from 3,500 to 3,800 bobbins per hour without injury to the finish of the bobbins, and it is adaptable for use for stripping rayon bobbins and silk quills of all types and sizes, including paper tubes with metal or bakelite bases.

The machine is operated by compressed air which forces the yarn down on the drum which is driven by an electric motor. The drum winds the yarn off the bobbins. The air pressure to operate the machine successfully should be at least forty pounds. The majority of mills oper-



ate it on their own air systems but where there are no air systems installed, it is necessary to have special compressor.

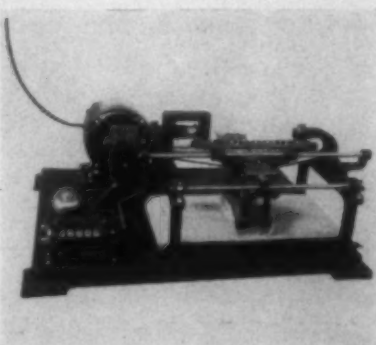
The few bobbins with more yarn than this machine can clean in its normal speed of travel are placed by the operator on pegs on the side of the machine. The ends of the yarn are thrown over the bar and dropped on the drum which automatically cleans these bobbins, it is claimed.

Cloth Testing Machine

The Fidelity Fabric Testing Machine herewith illustrated, weighing 110 pounds, is available in colors or black crackle finish and chromium plate. Its construction makes it adaptable for shipment from store

to store and among inter-departments, according to Fidelity Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

This machine is a complete unit in itself, arranged on a base plate, including a $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower motor, starting switch and counter. The fabrics to be tested are stretched tightly over



the base plate and rubbing block, respectively.

The carriage is given lateral movement by means of a pin engaging a horizontal chain. Transverse motion is imparted to the carriage block by a long curved cam mounted on the carriage frame. The rubbing block is a hollow casing with a removable top which can be weighted to vary the rubbing pressure.

A large counter is prominently mounted on the base plate, actuated by a cam and rock shaft with suitable linkage to register at the end of each stroke. The counter can be reset to zero.

New NEMA Standard

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association announces the release of a new standard. This pamphlet entitled "NEMA Large Air Circuit Breaker Standards, Publication No. 37-43" concerns the rating, performance and manufacture of large air circuit breakers. This material supersedes that which appeared in the NEMA Switchgear Standards, Publication 31-10, which was released in 1931. The publication contains all the ampere ratings, voltage ratings, mountings, definitions, etc., that have been set up by the Association.

Copies of the publication may be

obtained from the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th street, New York, for 75 cents a copy.

New "Fleet Line" Stainless Steel Silk and Rayon Dye Beck

This new design is offered by Riggs & Lombard, Inc., of Lowell, Mass. It is said to be specially adapted for the dyeing of silk and rayon fabrics, both knitted and woven, having large capacity, smoothness of operation and a sloping back which minimizes tangles and tie-ups.

The stainless steel construction, including tub, reel, pinrail, etc., assures long life and freedom from dirt and stains, according to the makers, and the entire weight of motor, reel, and drive is carried on outside separate cast iron stands, thus relieving tub of all driving strains.

A similar model with cypress tub



can be furnished if desired, in which case a stainless lining for slope and bottom of tub is sometimes added to eliminate rub marks.

New Rotary Roof Ventilator

A new rotary roof ventilator for industrial and commercial building application has been announced by the Swartwout Company of Cleveland, manufacturer of rotary roof ventilators.

In basic principle it is the same as the original Swartwout Rotary, but in detail construction it is said to offer many improved features, among which are the new stainless steel, fully enclosed, dust-tight, oilless ball bearings on which the head turns with the wind; interior construction

is said to be of stream lined steel tubing welded into a one-piece head frame; the body is designed to give slightly increased area in the discharge opening.

The new rotary is made in sizes from 12" to 72" throat diameter and is said to be especially adaptable to general industrial and commercial building ventilation as well as for removal of smoke, fumes, excessive heat, moisture, and similar substances.

Aluminum Holder

For "Brightboy"

This device was designed by the Greensboro Loom Reed Company for use in connection with Brightboy for scrubbing reeds, heddles, etc. Real pressure can be exerted by the workman; thus making the use of Bright-



boy faster and more efficient and enabling the user to do more work without becoming over-fatigued, according to the makers.

New Safety Belt Lacer

The Safety Belt Lacer Company, Toledo, Ohio, announces their new Tu-way Hammer or Vise Lacer, to make available Safety Hooks to those who prefer or who need to hammer in their lacings, or why have a vise available and prefer to use that. Ac-



cording to the manufacturers, this new lacer will make Safety Hooks

available to many who do not have the regulation lacers commonly used.

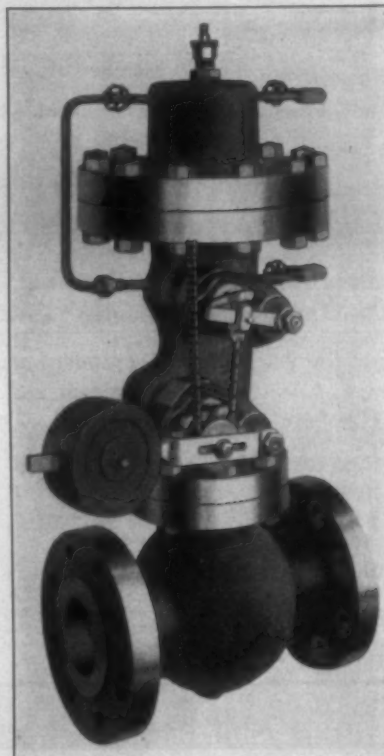
The illustration shows the device in use with a hammer, and the claims are that a lacing produced in this manner will be practically the same as that produced with a regular lacer.

The Copes Flowmatic Regulator

A new two-element steam-flow type of boiler feed water regulator, known as the Copes Flowmatic Regulator, has been introduced by Northern Equipment Company, Erie, Pa. It is said to meet the demands for more accurate feed water control on modern high-rating boilers and on other units subjected to rapid, wide load fluctuations. It feeds the boiler according to the rate of steam flow and provides the water level characteristics that give best operating results on the individual unit. A higher water level can be provided on heavy loads than on light, or a practically constant level can be maintained for all ratings, according to the manufacturers.

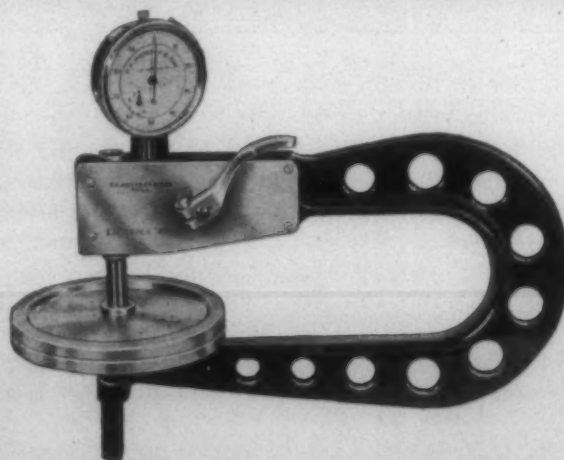
The Copes Flowmatic Regulator has two control elements. The steam flow controller measures the rate of steam flow by taking the pressure drop through the superheater. The water level thermostat, with tension type expansion tube as used in the

standard Copes Regulator for many years, responds instantly to changes in the boiler water level. These two control elements are connected me-



chanically to the feed water control valve in such a way that the valve is positioned by the resultant of the two forces, it is claimed.

chanically to the feed water control



Metzger Pile Height Micrometer

F. F. Metzger & Son, manufacturers of scientific instruments and special machinery, Philadelphia, Pa., announce a new instrument called the Metzger Pile Height Micrometer, for

measuring thicknesses of plush, carpets, or similar fabrics. The manufacturer's claims for it is that it is a simple, strong, and durable instrument which anyone can use, and is made up in $\frac{1}{2}$ " capacity, which only weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and also in $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1" sizes. The micrometer readings are to the .001".

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Office: 503 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

David Clark - - - President and Managing Editor

Junius M. Smith - Vice-President and Business Manager

B. Ellis Royal - - - - - Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance - - - - -	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union - - - - -	4.00
Single Copies - - - - -	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Keep Mill Boys in High School

It has been the custom, for many years, for the boys of the cotton mill villages, to leave school and enter the mill just as soon as they passed the compulsory school attendance limit.

In times past the boys and their parents realized that the earlier they entered the mill and began the upward advance, the earlier they would reach positions as overseers or superintendents.

The boys usually began work as doffers and eventually became head doffers. In time they became section men and then second hands in spinning or carding, or if they transferred to the weaving room they became loom fixers and then second hands.

As years went by those who were competent, or had the good fortune of vacancies ahead of them, became overseers and ultimately many reached the coveted position of superintendent.

Cotton mill work was ideal for the young man who had neither money nor influence because he could climb step by step and could depend upon his own energy and his own ability.

Many of the ablest superintendents of the past came, as young boys, from mountain coves and poverty stricken tenant farms. They came, to the mills, as ragged and barefoot boys and with parents who, in many cases, had seldom seen as much as \$5 in money during an entire year.

Many of these boys had very little education

and some, who rose to the top and became superintendents of large mills, could not divide or multiply, but the cotton mill offered an opportunity for steady advancement, and with energy and natural ability, they took advantage of opportunity.

Seeing young men steadily advancing in the mill, it was but natural for the parents of the boys to wish to get them started as early as possible and to set their son's feet upon the bottom round of the ladder.

The only thing which held them back was the minimum age for employment, which was usually 14, and somewhat loosely enforced compulsory education laws.

Those were the days when there were few textile school graduates and those who had attended textile schools were not highly regarded.

Things, however, have changed, and the mill boys and their parents and friends should and must realize the new conditions.

When we began to publish the TEXTILE BULLETIN, 26 years ago, very few mills would consider any applicant for overseer or superintendent unless he came up through the mill, and to be a textile graduate was to have a question mark placed against your name.

Today almost every request for an overseer or superintendent specifies that a textile graduate is desired and, in the dyehouse and finishing department, they want men who have the scientific and textile knowledge acquired through a four-year course in "Textile Chemistry and Dyeing."

The boy who now leaves school before completing the high school has definitely jeopardized his entire future.

If he goes into the mill and places his foot upon the bottom round as did his father and uncles, in years past, he will, as he advances, find his way to the top made difficult by the fact that the industry now desires overseers, and superintendents, and dyers, who have been trained in textile schools.

About the only division open to those who are without a college education is that of master mechanic, because into this department very few college men enter.

If a young man can not attend a textile school, we are inclined to advise him to seek advancement through the machine shop and repair department.

In order to enter college and take a textile course it is necessary for a boy to be a graduate of an accredited high school, and those cotton mill superintendents and overseers who are interested in the young men in their villages will render a service by contacting those boys who contemplate dropping out of school and urging them

to remain until they complete their high school work.

A word at this time may mean much to the future of some boy.

Many boys have seen no need of completing their high school course because they knew that their parents could not defray the expenses of a college career, and there was no one from whom they could expect assistance.

The recent incorporation of the Acma Student Loan Fund, Inc., as a subsidiary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has indicated that there will be, in the future, a source from which assistance can be secured.

Last week Capt. Elliott White Springs, president of the Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., became the first cotton mill man to make a contribution to the Acma Student Loan Fund, Inc., when he sent his personal check for a \$250 contribution. That made a total of \$2,100 available for loans, and the student loan committee met at the residence of R. R. West at Danville, Va., and approved loans to eight young men, none of whom would otherwise have been able to attend college this year and take a textile course.

We have great faith in this effort, of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to aid the young men in the mills and as donations will be encouraged by the fact that the donors can legally deduct such donations when filing their income tax returns, we expect a very large sum to eventually become available for textile student loans.

The boy who does not return to his high school this fall is definitely placing himself where he can not be eligible to enter college and therefore he will not be able to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Acma Student Loan Fund, Inc.

We have found that a great many men in the cotton mills, who were denied an education for themselves, are intensely interested in seeing their sons and their neighbors' sons get a better chance than was their own lot.

We suggest, to those who are willing to do something for the youth of their villages that they get a list of the boys who contemplate dropping out of high school and present the above arguments together with the prospect of future assistance from the Acma Student Loan Fund, Inc.

Roosevelt Design

During a recent speech, Congressman Rich of Pennsylvania held up a bottle of rum manufactured by the United States Government on the

Virgin Islands, as he protested against Uncle Sam being thus engaged in the sale of liquor. It later developed that Roosevelt personally designed the label used on the bottles in which this government booze is being sold.—*The Defender*.

The Cotton Loans

IF Government cotton loans are desirable and were to be made, we feel that the plan, recently announced, was about as good as could have been developed.

Fixing a 9-cent loan with a \$15 per bale bonus instead of a 10-cent loan with a \$10 bonus will offer an incentive for a greater acreage reduction next year, and in the long run will be bullish.

Fixing lower loan value for cotton below $\frac{7}{8}$ and below middling will prevent the unloading of lower grades upon the Government at more than their value and denying loans upon untenderable cotton mills will have a very healthy effect.

Cotton based upon the gold dollar of former days is now selling at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Cotton is now at approximately 65 per cent of the average of fifteen other world commodities as compared to approximately 85 per cent at this time last year and 93 per cent two years ago.

We expect the world to buy a large amount of American cotton at the present prices and it is reported that already practically all available September and October shipping space, at Gulf ports, has been placed under contract.

Hedge selling is usually the force which drives cotton down during the cotton marketing season but we can see little need to hedge cotton around 9 cents when Government loans will prevent much decline below that figure.

We feel that American mills will do well to fill their warehouses and contract for future delivery if cotton remains at its present figure or goes slightly lower.

Four months from now we will be considering the 1938 acreage with assurance that there will be a substantial reduction.

No one can now foretell the weather next spring and summer but it can not be expected to be as ideal as this year and under the law of averages it should be unfavorable.

A reduced acreage and bad weather next spring would produce a bull market, especially so if Mr. Clayton and Mr. Garside are correct in their prediction that the world consumption of cotton is headed towards the 35,000,000-bale figure.

We predict that May cotton futures will sell above 12.50 cents before they go off the board.

We may be found to be wrong but we now make that prediction.

Safety HOOKS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
WITH PATENTED
STEEL BINDER BARS



**Prevent
Lost Motion**

**Cut to desired lengths with
nippers supplied in each box**

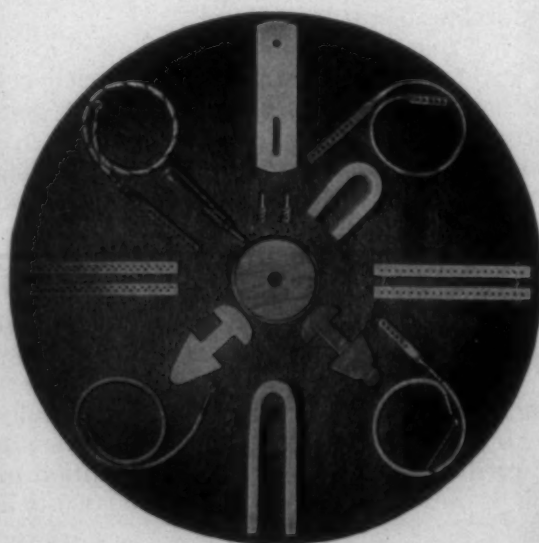
NO WASTE
LONGER-LIVED JOINTS



YOUR
JOBBER
CAN
SUPPLY
YOU—
OR
WRITE
SAFETY
BELT-LACER
CO.,
TOLEDO,
OHIO

The Binder Bars extend beyond the last hook at either side, making it impossible for hooks to tear loose and fray over the edges. The rawhide pin engages evenly as shown.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

Mill News Items

CHESTER, S. C.—The Eureka plant of the Springs Cotton Mills are having "No-Drip" slasher hoods installed by The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C.

LYNN, N. C.—The dyehouse of the Pacolet Knitting Co., Inc., which was destroyed by fire some time ago, has been replaced with a new modern brick building, and is in operation again.

OPELIKA, ALA.—The Opelika Mills is having their automatic spoolers equipped with the Vacuum Lint and Dust Collector which is patented and installed by The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C.

FRANKLINTON, N. C.—A charter was issued recently to Vamoco Mills Company, of Franklinton, a cotton products business, with 3,000 shares of authorized capital of which four shares were subscribed by Walker Scott, Charles Watkins, and E. M. Long, all of Richmond, Va., and H. M. White, of Raleigh, N. C.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The United Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., have sold approximately 92 dwellings to the operatives of the company, it has been announced. The homes were all modernized. This announcement was made following the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.—A number of changes have been made at the Oconee Mills Co., Inc., plant of this city, which is under control of the Beacon Manufacturing Company of Swannanoa. All weaving has been discarded and the card room has been increased from 48 to 96 cards. The company has installed eight Hi-Speed Universal winders.

DENTON, N. C.—It has been announced here that T. E. Jennings, prominent hosiery manufacturer of Thomasville, N. C., is heading a company that plans to build a new hosiery mill in Denton.

The plant, which will give employment to approximately 150 people, is expected to be started within the next few days.

PASAGOULA, MISS.—Bernard L. Knost, of Pass Christian, Miss., was the low bidder for the construction of a woolen knitting mill of the Jackson County Mills. His bid was \$113,311. This mill is to be constructed under the new industrial program.

It is stated that the plans call for a building of 60,000 feet of floor space at present to be increased to 90,000 as it becomes necessary. The initial structure will give space for approximately 500 operatives and it is expected that figure will be reached in three years.

Bonds in the sum of \$100,000 will be issued at first, this amount to be increased by \$50,000 as the demand for more space arises.

Mill News Items

GREENVILLE, S. C.—According to Allen F. Johnson, president, a remodeling and improvement program at the American Spinning Company, representing a cost of approximately \$250,000, has been completed. Dwellings in the community were repainted and considerable remodeling work was done in the mill, where some new machinery was installed.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—At the regular quarterly meeting recently of directors of the May Hosiery Mills, Inc., the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share was declared on preferred stock. A 50 cents dividend on the common stock with a 50 cents extra dividend was noted. Among those present were J. H. Mitchener and H. M. Kaiser, of New York, and A. L. Brooks, Greensboro.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.—With J. E. Sirrine & Co., textile and industrial engineers and architects of Greenville, S. C., and the Daniel Construction Company of Anderson, S. C., in charge of the general contract, the Calhoun Mills has an improvement program under way. The expenditure for this will amount to approximately \$22,000. This work includes the building of a basement, new wood floors, repairs to the building, where needed, removing intermediate columns in the building, a new elevator hatch and the installation of a new elevator, new plumbing fixtures in the basement and other miscellaneous repairs.

ATLANTA, GA.—With operations scheduled to begin soon, work is being pushed forward here on the construction of an addition to the local unit of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., shirt manufacturers. The addition is being erected at 1822 Murphy avenue, S. W., and will represent an expenditure of \$60,000. It will measure 130 by 135 feet. The addition will provide 30,000 square feet, and it is stated here that when it is completed and is ready to be put into operation approximately 300 additional workers will be placed on the payroll. These will be mostly women.

GRIFFIN, GA.—At the Georgia-Kincaid Mills work is going forward moving into the new addition to Unit No. 2, which is located outside of the city, some machinery formerly used in Unit No. 4, which is located in the city. Unit No. 4 will be abandoned, it is stated. The obsolete equipment is being discarded and replaced with modern machines, including Whitin long-draft spinning with overhead American Mono-rail cleaning system, Foster high-speed winders, Saco-Lowell high-speed warpers with Foster magazine creels. The R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Company is installing a new and modern slasher exhaust system. The present humidifier system is being reworked with the Bahnsen Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., in charge of the work. This company is also installing additional heads on the humidifiers. All of the present equipment, which will be retained and installed in the new building, is being worked over and put into excellent condition.

AN EMERGENCY - -

A New Belt

A Breakdown

Urgent Repairs

PHONE: CHARLOTTE 2-2178

LOCATED right in the center of "Textile Territory" Charlotte is equipped and anxious to render genuine service, any hour of the day, any day of the year. When transmission trouble occurs, don't hesitate, phone us immediately.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY



CHARLOTTE,
NORTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRIAL LEATHERS
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



A CURE
FOR
SOFT FLOORS



Established 1918

M-CLEANER

For better textile mill scrubbing! Less water : no rinse : faster : greater safety : harder floors : last longer : clean easier. Full information is yours for the asking.

THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

New Veeder-Root Textile Catalog

A publication by Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford, Conn., is the new 81-page catalog, in full color, illustrating and describing the company's complete line of counting devices for the textile industry.

The catalog is divided into three sections, and features a special index, for quick reference, of counters by types of application. The first section is devoted to pick counters, featuring the quick-convertible 2-3 type. The second section is devoted to hank counters, with special emphasis on the new 2-3 type hank counter that provides the same advantages as the 2-3 type pick counter. The third and last section includes the different types of Veeder-Root lineal measuring counters, chiefly yardage, braider and high speed counters.

Instructions for ordering and installing counters and brackets are fully detailed and illustrated. Actual counter installations on different types of textile machinery are shown at the end of each section; all in all, there are more than forty of these interesting shots. The edition is now being distributed from the main office in Hartford, and from the Southern sales office in Greenville, S. C.

Killed by Train

Rock Hill, S. C.—Draper Medlin, employe at Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co., was found dead and badly mangled on the Southern Railway tracks August 15th. Investigating police are of the opinion the young man was struck by a freight train.

AAA Allots \$100,000 More for Cotton Use Experiments

Washington.—The AAA announced recently the allotment of an additional \$100,000 for continuation of work in developing and extending new uses of cotton. Previously, 8,500 bales of surplus cotton had been made available by AAA for experimental use of cotton fabrics in highway construction, and expenditure of approximately \$7,000 for work in developing other new uses for cotton was authorized last March.

Under the new allotment AAA will furnish the material for continuation of the project and additional work in eight proposed new cotton uses, including use of fabric for construction of windbreaks for soil conservation and a test of the adaptability of the material as reinforcement for asphalt-lined irrigation canals. Other proposed uses include reinforcing for levees, dams and reservoirs, and inclosures in connection with insect control.

Cutler-Hammer Opens New Office

Cutler-Hammer, Inc., announces the appointment of Joseph Gardberg as manager of their new office in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Gardberg is a graduate of Georgia Tech, has had experience both as a consulting engineer and in various other technical circles of the electrical industry. He is

said said to be thoroughly familiar with the company's line of electric control equipment, safety switches and electrical apparatus. His wide acquaintance throughout Southern industry makes Mr. Gardberg well qualified, according to G. S. Crane, vice-president in charge of sales, toward rendering a more direct service to the company's customers in this market.

The new office, which opened September 1st, is located at 539 Gravier Street. The office will operate under the jurisdiction of A. C. Gibson of Cutler-Hammer's Atlanta office.

OBITUARY

T. N. CROCKER

Enoree, S. C.—T. N. Crocker, aged 61, passed away at his home here August 10th. Mr. Crocker had been overseer carding at Riverdale Mills for the past eight years. Prior to coming to Enoree, Mr. Crocker held superintendents' positions at various mills.

WILLIAM WALLACE

Statesville, N. C.—William Wallace, 79, president of the Statesville Cotton Mill, for many years president of the Wallace Bros. wholesale establishment, prominent civic leader, and interested in various local enterprises, died suddenly August 27th while sitting on his porch of his home on Walnut street. He collapsed while talking with Mrs. Wallace and died before a doctor could be summoned. A heart attack was given as the cause of his death.

Mr. Wallace was one of the founders of the Statesville Cotton Mill and served as president since its organization. He was one of the founders of the public school system of Statesville and served as a member of the city school board for a number of years. During the world war he was chairman of the liberty bond drive.

J. H. RUTLEDGE

Kannapolis, N. C.—John H. Rutledge, 63, secretary and treasurer and acting manager of the China Grove (N. C.) Cotton Mills, died August 31st at Charlotte Sanatorium after an extended illness. He lived in Kannapolis.

He had been ill for several months but his condition became serious several weeks ago after he suffered a heart attack.

Mr. Rutledge also was president of the Southern Mercery Company of Tryon, N. C. He was a Mason and a member of the Lutheran Church at Kannapolis.

As a youth he worked for the Southern Railway, later taking a position with the Cannon Manufacturing Company at Concord. He organized the China Grove Mills in 1920.

Patent on Transfer Device for Traveling Cleaners

W. W. Linder of Salisbury, N. C., was granted a patent upon a transfer device for traveling cleaners of textile machinery. In textile mills where machinery is arranged in spaced rows, a track is placed above each row for supporting a traveling blower. This device resembles a turn table and is associated with the ends of the track way for automatically transferring the traveling cleaner from one track to another, thereby eliminating the necessity of having a continuous trackway extending over all of the rows of machinery. This patent is assigned to Parks-Cramer Company of Charlotte, N. C.

PLAYFUL PICKINGS From the Manufacturers' Press

Employer: "Well, Rastus, it was certainly too bad you had to bury your wife."

Rastus: "Yes, boss, but ah didn't know what else ah could do—she had been daid two days."—*The Staley Journal*.

* * *

It was a warm day, and a dull case concerning the rights of certain river commissioners was being argued in court.

Counsel made speeches of interminable length, and the judge fell into a doze.

"But we must have water, your honor," thundered the defending lawyer in such stentorian tones that the judge came to.

"All right," he mumbled hastily, "but only a very little in mine."—*Termaco Times*.

* * *

A coffee salesman was traveling through the South, and, as he waited for a train in a little Southern town he chatted with a lazy looking colored man idling on a bench at the station.

"Ever drink coffee?" he inquired, with an eye to stirring up interest in his line.

The colored man allowed as how he did. He drank a lot of coffee. Fifty cups a day, he answered.

"Fifty cups a day! Doesn't it keep you awake?" inquired the astonished coffee salesman.

"Well, it helps," answered the colored man.—*The Traveler*.

* * *

The outlook for an independent Supreme Court is still black.—*Termaco Times*.

* * *

For two hours he had been the pest of the party. His imitations were terrible, ranging anywhere from George Arliss to a humming bird. In the far corner had been sitting the man with the screwed-up face.

"What would you like to see me imitate now?"

The man moved. He spoke. "How about a ground hog, that's seen its shadow?"—*The Staley Journal*.



LONGER LASTING BOILER FURNACES

"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.
Hartsville, S. C.

NORMA-HOFFMANN

BALL, ROLLER AND THRUST BEARINGS

FOR EVERY LOAD
SPEED AND DUTY

WRITE FOR CATALOG

NORMA-HOFFMANN

BEARINGS CORP. STAMFORD, CONN. U.S.A.

PRECISION



READY

THE NEW EDITION OF

CLARK'S DIRECTORY

Of Southern Textile Mills

Price \$2.00

Complete—Accurate—Up-to-Date

Please Send Cash With Order to Save Bookkeeping

Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Sterling Ring Travelers

RE M I N D E R S

Lighter weight Travelers are usually required for larger rings, new rings, short stock or weak staple.

*Call Our Southern
Representatives*

GEORGE W. WALKER
Box 78
Greenville, S. C.

D. J. QUILLEN
Box 443
Spartanburg, S. C.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

Reply To "Learner"

(Continued from Page 10)

tension of 50 lbs. plus for each crown. Just as soon as you finish the taper, and get set to wind the fillet across the body of the cylinder, hold the tension at 400 lbs. plus, and pull the entire length without stopping to tack. Secure the clothing with two good tacks before you start to fit taper on finishing side.

After fitting and tacking tapers, tack the body well. Since the cylinder usually flies up somewhere between the selvages of the clothing, I believe the tension and the tacks can correct most of this trouble. If you pull a tight tension between two plugs and tack, then pull a slack tension between two plugs and tack, you stand a chance of breaking the tight zone and expanding the slack zone. Whereas if no tacking is done until the whole body is wound, there will be no tight and loose zones.

"PRACTICAL."

Check On Needs Before Overhauling Spinning Room

(Continued from Page 13)

size and length, and that they are fairly uniform as to thickness. Aprons that are too long will rub against the front roll and cause the end to break down where the Casablanco system of long draft is used. In the systems that use a weight roller the length is not so important unless variation is excessive. Excessive variation in thickness is always to be avoided though, or poor drafting will result.


N. A. C. M. Annual Meeting Announced

The annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held on October 6th and 7th in Providence, R. I. Business meetings in the Biltmore Hotel will be supplemented by visits to Rhode Island textile plants and a golf tournament.

The general committee consists of Robert L. Anthony, of the B. B. & R. Knight Corp., chairman; Samuel Powell, of the Lonsdale Company, and Kenneth B. Cook, of the Manville-Jenckes Company.

New Precision Stiffness Tester

A precision stiffness tester has been announced by Dr. Irving J. Saxl, physicist consultant of Providence, R. I., by which may be determined the stiffness, resiliency, plastic deformation and elastic recovery of all types of materials. In operation, a piece of cloth or yarn is held by a clamp which permits the rotation of the material. The right side of the test piece presses upon one side of a sensitive balance. The stiffer the yarn or cloth, the smaller the deflection, indicated in degrees by a pointer, necessary to bring the index of scale to its zero position. That is, the softer the material tested the greater the number of degrees necessary to bring the scale pointer back to zero. By the use of this instrument it is claimed to be possible to determine the flexural and draping qualities of many types of textiles and other materials.



**The
House of Service
To North and South
Established 1904**

Seydel Chemical Co.
Jersey City, N. J.

Greenville, S. C.	Edgewood, R. I.
Harold P. Goller	Alexander W. Anderson



BALING PRESS

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.
Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.
Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.
Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

International Acetylene Association To Meet in Birmingham

The International Acetylene Association will hold its Thirty-eighth Annual Convention in Birmingham, Ala., November 10th, 11th and 12th. This will be the first time that the convention has been held in Birmingham. Headquarters for the convention will be the Hotel Tutwiler.

Technical sessions will be held each afternoon. Special sessions of interest, the details of which will be announced at a later date, are being planned for the evenings. The oxy-acetylene process for welding and cutting metals will be featured at all these sessions.

Gross attendance at last year's annual convention, held in St. Louis, totaled over 3,100 members and guests.

A cordial invitation to attend this convention is extended to everyone interested in the practical applications of the oxy-acetylene process.

Personnel Changes in Goodyear Organization

W. C. Winings, manager of the Mechanical Goods Department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., Akron, Ohio, announces several changes in the personnel of the department. R. W. Richardson, formerly of the Akron sales office, has been appointed Goodyear technical man with headquarters in Chicago. J. H. Neiberding, formerly of the company's St. Louis office, has been transferred to the Memphis, Tenn., territory. R. H. Thompson, formerly covering the Pittsburgh territory, has been transferred to the New York district office. T. F. Stringer, formerly in the New Orleans office, has been transferred to the Pittsburgh territory. C. O. Roome, formerly associated with C. T. Patterson Company, Inc., New Orleans, has been assigned to the New Orleans district office. R. B. Snook has been assigned to the Jacksonville, Fla., district office to replace W. R. Barker, Jr., who has been transferred to Knoxville, Tenn. R. S. Chiseler has been assigned to the Omaha district to replace C. E. Catyell, who has been transferred to Chicago.

\$65,000,000 Fund For Cotton Subsidy Approved by Senate

Washington.—The Senate, by unanimous consent, added to the third deficiency appropriation bill the Byrnes rider appropriating \$65,000,000 for payment of subsidies to cotton farmers, amounting to the difference between the price received for their cotton and 12 cents a pound. The money would be available from the customs receipts fund set aside under the AAA act.

A program for loans on cotton at 9 or 10 cents a pound is expected to be announced soon, as, according to Senator Connally, Dem., Texas, President Roosevelt has approved the combined loan and subsidy payment program.

Enka Stylist Returns from Abroad

Miss Virginia Enfield, fashion director of the American Enka Corp., rayon yarn producers, arrived recently from a trip abroad. Miss Enfield attended the Paris Exposition and the couturiere openings and visited textile mills in England and France.

We check credits, assume credit losses, and advance in cash, the net value of shipments as made.

Correspondence Invited

John P. Maguire & Company
INCORPORATED
Factors

370 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Southern Representative:
TAYLOR R. DURHAM, Charlotte, N. C.

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, Mass.

Sou. Agents

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES
P. O. Box 343
Greenville, S. C.

CHAS. L. ASHLEY
P. O. Box 720
Atlanta, Ga.

IF IT'S PAPER Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
Toilet Tissues
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

DILLARD PAPER CO.

GREENSBORO, N.C. GREENVILLE, S.C.



Booklet On Texpray Cotton Conditioning

The Texas Company has recently issued a booklet on the subject of Cotton Conditioning with Texpray Compound. This 15-page, illustrated booklet, shows the installation and advantages claimed in the use of Texpray compound for conditioning cotton fibers.

A diagram shows a sectional view of the equipment installed on a picker, and the application of the Texpray in the beater chamber of the picker, by means of atomizing jets, is illustrated.

Puerto Rican Sales

Bettered conditions in Puerto Rico are reflected in statistics just released by the Puerto Rican Trade Council which show that purchases of textiles manufactured in mainland United States by our Caribbean possession during the fiscal year ending June 30 increased 12.5 percent in value over such purchases during the previous twelve-month period. Textile sales to the Island by the U. S. amounted to \$17,389,905 during the 1936-37 fiscal year as against \$15,459,759 for 1935-36.

Negro Drowns in Mill Pond

Anderson, S. C.—Harold Boseman, negro youth, drowned August 18th in the pond at the Orr Mill, Anderson.

The coroner, following an investigation, announced that the negro's death was the result of accidental drowning, and that no inquest would be held.

The negro was in swimming with a number of companions. They all swam across the pond and Boseman was attempting to swim back across when his strength apparently failed him and he went down.

Sea Island Cotton Brings 32 Cents in Florida

Jacksonville, Fla.—The first bale of Sea Island cotton sold in Florida this season brought 32 cents per pound, C. O. O'Hara, supervisor of rural rehabilitation at Brooksville, Fla., makes known. The bale, weighing 450 pounds, was purchased by agents for E. A. Shaw Company, of Boston. The staple was said to average 1¼ inches in length. About 20,000 acres have been planted to the crop in Florida this year.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
—A—		—J—	
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Jackson Lumber Co.	—
Acme Steel Co.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	—K—	
American Blower Corp.	15	Keever Starch Co.	—
American Casablancas Corp.	—	—L—	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
American Moistening Co.	—	Luttrell & Co., C. E.	27
American Paper Tube Co.	—	—M—	
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	—	Maguire, John P. & Co.	25
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	Marrow Machine Co., The	—
Ashworth Bros.	13	—N—	
—B—		National Oil Products Co.	—
Bahnsen Co.	27	National Ring Traveler Co.	21
Bally, Joshua L. & Co.	28	Neider Mills Co., Inc.	25
Bancroft Belting Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Front Cover	—
Barber-Colman Co.	—	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	29
Bismark Hotel	29	Norlander Machine Co.	—
Bond Co., Chas.	—	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	23
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	—O—	
Brookmire, Inc.	—	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
Brown, David Co.	—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Brown, D. P. & Co.	—	—P—	
—C—		Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Carolina Refractories Co.	23	Powers Regulator Co.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	21	—R—	
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Raymond Service, Chas. P.	27
Clark Publishing Co.	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Clinton Co.	14	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	20
Crespi, Baker & Co.	29	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	—S—	
Curran & Barry	28	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
—D—		Safety Belt-Lacer Co.	20
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	25	Schachner Belting Co.	29
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	24
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	—
Denison Mfg. Co.	21	Sherwin-Williams Co.	—
DeWitt Hotels	—	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	24	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	—
Drake Corp.	—	Soluol Corp.	—
Draper Corporation	4	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	27	Southern Ry.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	24	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
—E—		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	27	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	24
Engineering Sales Co.	—	Stevens, J. F. & Co., Inc.	28
Enka, American	—	Swan-Finch Oil Co.	—
—F—		—T—	
Foster Machine Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Texas Co., The	—
Franklin Machine Co.	—	Textile Apron Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
—G—		—U—	
Garland Mfg. Co.	25	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	11
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	—V—	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	9	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	27	Viscose Co.	—
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
—H—		—W—	
H & B American Machine Co.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Wallerstein Corp.	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	2
Houghton Wool Co.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	Back Cover
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	3	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—

Classified Department

Paul B. Eaton

PATENT LAWYER

1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

Opportunity for Belting Salesman

Old reliable manufacturer has opening for experienced Southern salesman. Must be dependable, hard worker. Splendid chance for the right man. Give full record of experience and qualifications in first letter.

Address "Belting,"

Care Textile Bulletin

WANTED—SCRAP IRON

In carload lots, F.O.B. cars, or our crew will load. Can use all grades, including heavy engines and boilers; pay spot cash. Also buy non-ferrous metals. Please get our offer before selling.

C. E. Luttrell & Co.
309 River St.
Box 1161 Greenville, S. C.
Telephones 672-673

WIRE OR WRITE US for competent Southern and Northern Textile Mill Men. Over 40 years in business. Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc., 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

We Manufacture Leather Belting

GREENVILLE BELTING CO. GREENVILLE, S. C.



Belting, 2" for Looms, 3" for Spinning Frames and Cards, 4" and up for Counters and Motors, 20" and up for Main Drives, are all made from Center Stock—right in our factory in Greenville.

GUMS

Let us quote you on your requirements.

IMPORTERS
GUM ARABIC
GUM KARAYA
(INDIAN GUM)
GUM TRAGACANTH
LOCUST BEAN GUM
(CAROB FLOUR)
...
JAPAN WAX

PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., INC.
82 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. Hanover 2-3750-1

FOR SALE

Two steel standpipes built in 1923. In perfect condition. One ten-foot diameter by 70 feet high, 5 rings, $\frac{3}{4}$ " plate, 7 rings $\frac{1}{4}$ " plate, $\frac{3}{4}$ " bottom plate. Available immediately. One 16-foot diameter by 50 feet high, 6 rings, $\frac{3}{4}$ " plate, 3 rings $\frac{1}{4}$ " plate, $\frac{3}{4}$ " bottom plate. Available in about five months. Bids must include removal from site in City of Charlotte.

Address City Manager

City Hall

Charlotte, N. C.

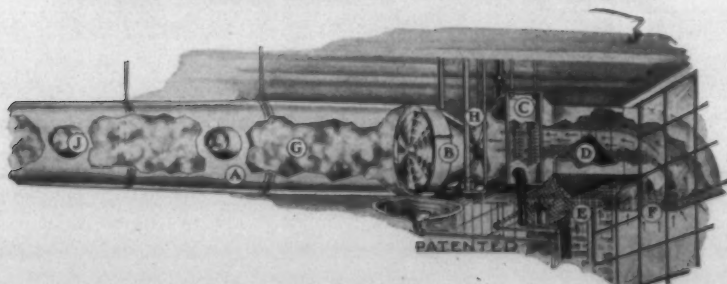
WANTED—Position as Chemist. B. S. and M. S. degrees Emory University. Willing to work reasonably. Address "Chemist," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED — Superintendent, practical in whole mill; technical education, nine years on combed broadcloth, plain and fancy; also experienced on carded broadcloth, print cloth and sheetings. Address "Superintendent," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Spinning. Now employed but can change on short notice. Can run any size job on any kind yarn. References from past and present employers. Address "Overseer," care Textile Bulletin.

THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Bahnson Humiduct



For Humidifying—Heating—Ventilating—Air Conditioning
ALL IN ONE UNIT

Air Conditioning in industry is growing in importance because of its effect on people, products and profits. It must be considered as one of the essential tools of modern plant operation.

THE BAHNSON COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

SALES ENGINEERS:

D. P. STIMSON
S. C. STIMSON
Winston-Salem, N. C.

I. L. BROWN
226 Drewry St. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

F. S. FRAMBACH
703 Embree Crescent
Westfield, N. J.

D. D. SMITH
205 W. Lovell St.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

See Approval of Bill For Cotton Research

Washington. — Sponsors predicted House Agriculture Committee approval of a bill already passed by the Senate authorizing establishment of a research laboratory in the South to develop new industrial uses for cotton.

The measure, introduced by Senator Bilbo, Democrat, Mississippi, has administration approval.

The laboratory would be located in the Southern cotton State which made the best offer of land and financial assistance for construction of necessary buildings.

Booklet On Texpray Cotton Conditioning

The Texas Company has recently issued a booklet on the subject of Cotton Conditioning with Texpray Compound. This 15-page, illustrated booklet, shows the installation and advantages claimed in the use of Texpray compound for conditioning cotton fibers.

A diagram shows a sectional view of the equipment installed on a picker, and the application of the Texpray in the beater chamber of the picker, by means of atomizing jets, is illustrated.

Puerto Rican Sales

Bettered conditions in Puerto Rico are reflected in statistics just released by the Puerto Rican Trade Council which show that purchases of textiles manufactured in mainland United States by our Caribbean possession during the fiscal year ending June 30 increased 12.5 percent in value over such purchases during the previous twelve-month period. Textile sales to the Island by the U. S. amounted to \$17,389,905 during the 1936-37 fiscal year as against \$15,459,759 for 1935-36.

Negro Drowns in Mill Pond

Anderson, S. C.—Harold Boseman, negro youth, drowned August 18th in the pond at the Orr Mill, Anderson.

The coroner, following an investigation, announced that the negro's death was the result of accidental drowning, and that no inquest would be held.

The negro was in swimming with a number of companions. They all swam across the pond and Boseman was attempting to swim back across when his strength apparently failed him and he went down.

Sea Island Cotton Brings 32 Cents in Florida

Jacksonville, Fla.—The first bale of Sea Island cotton sold in Florida this season brought 32 cents per pound, C. O. O'Hara, supervisor of rural rehabilitation at Brooksville, Fla., makes known. The bale, weighing 450 pounds, was purchased by agents for E. A. Shaw Company, of Boston. The staple was said to average 1¼ inches in length. About 20,000 acres have been planted to the crop in Florida this year.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
-A-		-J-	
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Jackson Lumber Co.	—
Acme Steel Co.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	-K-	
American Blower Corp.	15	Keever Starch Co.	—
American Casablancas Corp.	—	-L-	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
American Moistening Co.	—	Luttrell & Co., C. E.	27
American Paper Tube Co.	—	-M-	
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	—	Maguire, John P. & Co.	25
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	Marrow Machine Co., The	—
Ashworth Bros.	13	-N-	
-B-		National Oil Products Co.	—
Bahnsen Co.	27	National Ring Traveler Co.	21
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	28	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	28
Bancroft Belting Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Front Cover	—
Barber-Colman Co.	—	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
Bismark Hotel	29	Norlander Machine Co.	29
Bond Co., Chas.	—	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	23
Borne, Scrymgeour Co.	—	-O-	
Brookmire, Inc.	—	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
Brown, David Co.	—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Brown, D. P. & Co.	—	-P-	
-C-		Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Carolina Refractories Co.	33	Powers Regulator Co.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	21	-R-	
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Raymond Service, Chas. P.	27
Clark Publishing Co.	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Clinton Co.	14	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	20
Crespi, Baker & Co.	29	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	-S-	
Curran & Barry	28	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
-D-		Safety Belt-Lacer Co.	20
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	25	Schachner Belting Co.	29
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	24
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	—
Denison Mfg. Co.	21	Sherwin-Williams Co.	—
DeWitt Hotels	—	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	24	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	—
Drake Corp.	—	Soluol Corp.	—
Draper Corporation	4	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	—	Southern Ry.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	27	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
-E-		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	27	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	24
Engineering Sales Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	28
Enka, American	—	Swan-Finch Oil Co.	—
-F-		-T-	
Foster Machine Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Texas Co., The	—
Franklin Machine Co.	—	Textile Apron Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
-G-		-U-	
Garland Mfg. Co.	25	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	11
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	-V-	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	9	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	27	Viscose Co.	—
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
-H-		-W-	
H & B American Machine Co.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Wallerstein Corp.	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Hermes Machine Co.	—	Whitlin Machine Works	—
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	2
Houghton Wool Co.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	Back Cover
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	3	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—

Classified Department

Paul B. Eaton

PATENT LAWYER

1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

Opportunity for Belting Salesman

Old reliable manufacturer has opening for experienced Southern salesman. Must be dependable, hard worker. Splendid chance for the right man. Give full record of experience and qualifications in first letter.

Address "Belting,"

Care Textile Bulletin

WANTED—SCRAP IRON

In carload lots, F.O.B. cars, or our crew will load. Can use all grades, including heavy engines and boilers; pay spot cash. Also buy non-ferrous metals. Please get our offer before selling.

C. E. Luttrell & Co.
309 River St.
Box 1161 Greenville, S. C.
Telephones 672-673

WIRE OR WRITE US for competent Southern and Northern Textile Mill Men. Over 40 years in business. Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc., 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

We Manufacture Leather Belting

GREENVILLE BELTING CO. GREENVILLE, S. C.



Belting 2" for Looms, 3" for Spinning Frames and Cards, 4" and up for Counters and Motors, 20" and up for Main Drives, are all made from Center Stock - right in our factory in Greenville.



Let us quote you on your requirements.



PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., INC.
82 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. Hanover 2-3750-1

FOR SALE

Two steel standpipes built in 1923. In perfect condition. One ten-foot diameter by 70 feet high, 5 rings, 3/4" plate, 7 rings 1/2" plate, 3/4" bottom plate. Available immediately. One 16-foot diameter by 60 feet high, 6 rings, 3/4" plate, 3 rings 1/2" plate, 3/4" bottom plate. Available in about five months. Bids must include removal from site in City of Charlotte.

Address City Manager
City Hall
Charlotte, N. C.

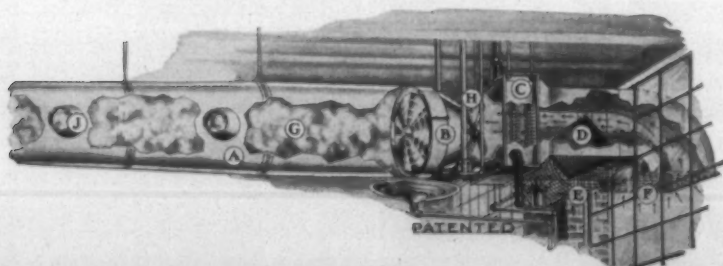
WANTED—Position as Chemist. B. S. and M. S. degrees Emory University. Willing to work reasonably. Address "Chemist," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED — Superintendent, practical in whole mill; technical education, nine years on combed broadcloth, plain and fancy; also experienced on carded broadcloth, print cloth and sheetings. Address "Superintendent," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Spinning. Now employed but can change on short notice. Can run any size job on any kind yarn. References from past and present employers. Address "Overseer," care Textile Bulletin.

THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Bahnson Humiduct



For Humidifying—Heating—Ventilating—Air Conditioning
ALL IN ONE UNIT

Air Conditioning in industry is growing in importance because of its effect on people, products and profits. It must be considered as one of the essential tools of modern plant operation.

THE BAHNSON COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

SALES ENGINEERS:

D. P. STIMSON
S. C. STIMSON
Winston-Salem, N. C.

I. L. BROWN
886 Drury St. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

F. S. FRAMBACH
703 Embree Crescent
Westfield, N. J.

D. D. SMITH
906 W. Lovell St.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

See Approval of Bill For Cotton Research

Washington. — Sponsors predicted House Agriculture Committee approval of a bill already passed by the Senate authorizing establishment of a research laboratory in the South to develop new industrial uses for cotton.

The measure, introduced by Senator Bilbo, Democrat, Mississippi, has administration approval.

The laboratory would be located in the Southern cotton State which made the best offer of land and financial assistance for construction of necessary buildings.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

330 West Adams Street, Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Neisler Mills Co., Inc.

Selling Agents

66-68 Worth St.

New York

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

For Fast Action
Use
TEXTILE BULLETIN
Want Ads

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton gray goods was desultory last week and prices on a number of constructions were marked down. The continued decline in raw cotton made buyers hesitant and business was confined to small fill-in lots.

Sales of print cloths, sheetings and other coarse goods during the week fell below 30 per cent of estimated production. Output of these goods is declining as a number of mills are curtailing operations.

Cotton yarns values were easier owing to weaker cotton and pressure arising from heavy offerings by mills and merchants. There was continued buying of some carded novelties.

Mills reduced prices on chambrays, coverts, sheets and pillow cases, bleached muslins, nainsooks and cambrics. Some percale business was put through at lower prices. The reductions failed to stimulate business due to burdensome stocks in some directions and also because of the drop in cotton values.

Outside of a few orders on specialties, sheetings were very quiet. Prices in this division are soft and there are a number of mills which have grown disgusted with the way prices have been allowed to drift to lower levels and have virtually withdrawn from the market. The statement was made that sheetings prices should be at least $\frac{1}{4}c$ to $\frac{3}{8}c$ higher in order to bring prices back to profitable levels.

There was some inquiry for combed lawns but few sales were put through. Mills for the most part continued to quote $7\frac{3}{8}c$ on the 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s but the general impression was that $7\frac{1}{4}c$ could be done with volume contracts. For the 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s quotations ranged from $8\frac{1}{4}c$ to $8\frac{3}{8}c$.

Rayon yarn producers opened books for November shipments and did substantial business. Shipments of yarn returned to normal following reopening of mills that had been closed by strikes.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7 $\frac{5}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, standard	9
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Staple gingham	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—During the past week inquiries for cotton yarn were more numerous and all indications pointed to a resumption of trading once cotton values settle somewhat. While there have been some concessions on the part of spinners from a price standpoint, it is believed that this has been of somewhat local nature and it is reported that most of this selling has been with mills which have failed to secure specifications from buyers and are being compelled to unload occasional stocks in order to cover bills for raw cotton.

The problem of blanket contracts for sale yarns has again been in the limelight somewhat. Spinners and distributors have been placed at a disadvantage, it is reported, being confronted with the alternatives of having money tied up in credit risks or having it tied up in cotton. A goodly portion of them are described as preferring to take their risks on cotton.

With the market in the unsettled condition as at present, it would seem that curtailment would be better policy than continued production and the piling up of stocks. Too great a supply of stock in the mills, with buyers evidently waiting at this time for further indications of the price of raw cotton and also watching the mill stocks, might possibly result in a buyers' market more favorable than at any time in the past two years. Talk about a special session of Congress has done nothing to promote confidence from the buyers either.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	22 1/2
10s	23
12s	23 1/2
14s	24
20s	25 1/2
26s	28
30s	30
36s	34
40s	37

Southern Single Warps

10s	23
12s	23 1/2
14s	24
16s	24 1/2
20s	26
26s	29
30s	30 1/2
36s	37 1/2
40s	37 1/2

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	23 1/2
10s	23 1/2
12s	24
16s	25
20s	26
24s	28
26s	28
30s	31
36s	35
40s	38

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	23 1/2
10s	23 1/2
12s	24
14s	24 1/2
16s	25
20s	26
24s	28
26s	29
30s	31
40s	37

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	25 1/2
20s	28 1/2
16s	27
30s	32 1/2

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	23
10s	23 1/2
12s	24
14s	24 1/2
16s	25
20s	26

Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	22 1/2
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2

Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	20
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	20
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	21
12s, 2-ply	21 1/2
16s, 2-ply	23 1/2
20s, 2-ply	25 1/2
30s, 2-ply	29

Southern Frame Cones

8s	22 1/2
10s	23
12s	23 1/2
14s	24
16s	24 1/2
20s	26 1/2
24s	27 1/2
26s	28 1/2
30s	29 1/2
40s	30

CRESPI, BAKER & CO.

Cotton Merchants

L. D. PHONE 997

Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern and Western Growth Cotton



An ultra-modern hotel in the heart of Chicago with services offering you the ultimate in excellent living

KNOWN FOR GOOD FOOD

Emil Eitel — Karl Eitel — Roy Steffen

If it's QUALITY SERVICE and ACCURACY you require to RECONDITION YOUR SPINNING TWISTER FLYER and DRAWING FRAME STEEL ROLLS CALL

THE NORLANDER MACHINE COMPANY
213 W. LONG AVE. GASTONIA, N. C.
TEL. 1084

We are also specialists in all kinds of FLYER and SPINDLE repairs and manufacture flyer pressers

OUR MOTTO
QUALITY AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM COST
Has realized thousands of repeated orders

Quality and Service PLUS

How about an inquiry?

SCHACHNER
Leather Belting Co.

P. O. Box 2064 Phone 4851
Charlotte, N. C.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

RALEIGH, N. C.

Pilot Mills Company—A Splendid Mill and Community

Pilot Mills, with C. S. Tatum secretary and manager, is running regularly, giving employment to a large number of appreciative operatives, some of whom have been here a long time. S. H. Small and wife, Mrs. Addie, have been here 42 and 40 years, respectively. Mrs. Small has been a weaver 40 years, and says there is no better place to live and no better people to work for and with.

The product is varied and covers a multitude of styles and patterns in draperies, slip covers, auto seat covers and other pretty colored goods. P. N. Hughes, overseer of dyeing, truly knows his colors.

J. V. McCombs, superintendent, though as busy as a bee in a tar bucket, seems to be very happy here, and deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community. S. G. Riley is assistant superintendent and designer, and the pretty patterns made here prove that he is up on his job. C. H. Johnson is assistant night superintendent.

J. E. Cole is overseer carding; Iowa Grady, second hand on first shift, and on second shift J. R. Phipps, card grinder.

T. E. Ratcliff, overseer spinning; J. L. Deaton, second hand; J. L. Lassiter and J. G. Meacham, section men in spinning.

L. C. Finley is overseer weaving. Every one of the following are readers of *The TEXTILE BULLETIN*, and if that does not prove them progressive, then we "don't know beans." J. B. Strickland, second hand; Douglas Small, in charge of drawing; Howard Stroud, timekeeper; T. T. Baker, D. A. Ammonds, Thomas Oglesby, R. J. Wilkins, M. H. Sides, J. H. Dean, W. H. McLean, Troy Liner, J. E. Pulley, J. F. Kornegay, L. B. Sides and C. C. Deal, loom fixers all on first shift, are 100 per cent for *The BULLETIN*.

Now get acquainted with the second shift progressives: R. H. Rouse and J. B. Jones, overseers; E. F. Thomas, second hand; I. R. Watkins, H. C. Caster, C. C. Purdee, R. G. Mangum, R. C. Ricks, J. W. Wells, A. S. Davis and J. R. Womack, loom fixers.

C. E. Danielly is overseer first shift finishing and H. H. Cross on second shift. This department is very attractive in pretty colors and artistic designs, and besides—so many pretty girls. J. W. McGinnis is assistant finisher on second shift.

E. T. Davidson is master mechanic and W. M. Richardson is in charge of shipping.

Pilot Mills has undergone a number of improvements, and the good work still goes on. The work runs unusually good to be colored, and the mill is not uncomfortably warm.

It was a great day for Raleigh when this mill was re-organized some time ago, and so admirably managed that it now runs regularly, paying splendid wages to around 600 operatives, all of whom seem well and happy.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Spofford Mills, Inc.

It has been some weeks since we visited here, but we haven't forgotten these good friends or this delightful community where there are so many interesting things going on all the time.

The modern bathing pool near the office was a scene of happy activity the day of our visit, with the life guard on duty constantly; different groups at different hours were enjoying the sparkling waters.

People here are only a few miles from Wrightsville Beach which has built up amazingly the past two years. The old toll bridge is no longer in operation, and one can cross over to the beach free of charge.

J. H. Riggins, overseer carding, spinning and winding, always takes care of us when we visit Spofford. L. F. Herring, C. R. Britton and H. M. Sutton are second hands in carding; W. T. Cook and J. C. Branch, card grinders; L. O. Gore and Leo Gainey, second hands in spinning; J. T. Hardison, overseer weaving; R. B. King and B. G. Biggs, loom fixers. Mr. Riggins, let me know two weeks ahead when you are to have that big oyster supper, for I want to be there.

It would be hard to find a more thoroughly progressive trio than President J. Holmes Davis, Secretary and Treasurer J. Holmes Davis, Jr., and Superintendent W. C. Scoggins. These officials believe in "keeping well," and have a well-organized health clinic, doctor and nurse right on the spot in a pretty building in front of the mill.

This is something which the operatives may well be proud of; a fore-sighted vision that saves them hundreds of dollars yearly in doctor and hospital bills. Just think what it means to a mother with a weak and delicate baby, to have a place to take him for worth-while advice. This is one of the many things that make Spofford Mills stand

out as conspicuously as does the Statue of Liberty on Staten Island. Here's hoping that more attention will be given to "prevention" of sickness, rather than so much to "cure" for ills that well directed forethought could prevent.

SHANNON, GA.

Southern Brighton Mills

This is an up-to-date mill town a few miles out from Rome, but the officials are too modest to let us say much about it.

Found our good friend, H. B. Miller, formerly superintendent of Pee Dee Mills, Rockingham, N. C., happily located here as superintendent, and of course making friends as usual.

People here know how to enjoy life; each department in the mill has a club, with 10 cents a week dues, which goes to pay for an occasional barbecue, and to help the sick and unfortunate in the village. The Boy Scouts got a splendid contribution from these clubs to help make a trip to Washington a grand success. The weave room probably has the largest club—65 members.

W. A. Hadaway, Sr., is overseer carding; W. A. Hadaway, Jr., Lester Burch, Price Frisby, Jesse Gibson, Sam Talley, T. J. Nasworthy and C. J. Pence are among the progressives in the card room.

Mr. Hunt is overseer spinning; he is an uncle of Superintendent W. A. Hunt, of Pickett Mill, High Point, N. C., and I think he has been here since the mill first started. Other live wires in the spinning room are: C. H. Smith, Noen Marsh, Kenneth Pilcher, R. J. Hunt; T. F. Thornburg and Winfred Yates, second hands in winding; R. A. Wooten and Marvin Pilcher, second hands in spinning; Howard Clifton, Harmon Thornburg and H. D. Taylor.

A. D. Hull is plant engineer; A. P. Smith, overseer weaving; S. R. Lindsay, second hand in weaving; Walker Winslett and Henry Hunter, loom fixers; S. H. Williams, laboratory foreman.

Any time one wishes to go to Rome, there's a bus line, but from the number of automobiles we saw in Shannon, it seems that everybody and his grandpaw has a private way of getting about, and we can't see how a bus makes any profit.

TRION, GA.

The Trion Company and Reigledale Farm

If we could tell about everything done here for the education, recreation and pleasure of the community, somebody would pop up and say "Taint so—there isn't a mill town in the world like that!" And, until one makes an investigation for one's self, it is hard to comprehend the magnitude of these undertakings that place Trion Company in the front ranks of textile progress.

Churches, schools, mercantile establishments of high order, theater, hotels, club houses, department houses, a lovely mill village of modern cottages well painted, and a dairy second to none.

Reigledale Farm is an eye-opener. The cows have as clean quarters as human beings; there are 22 "maternity" rooms FOR COWS; these are fly-proof and germ-proof;

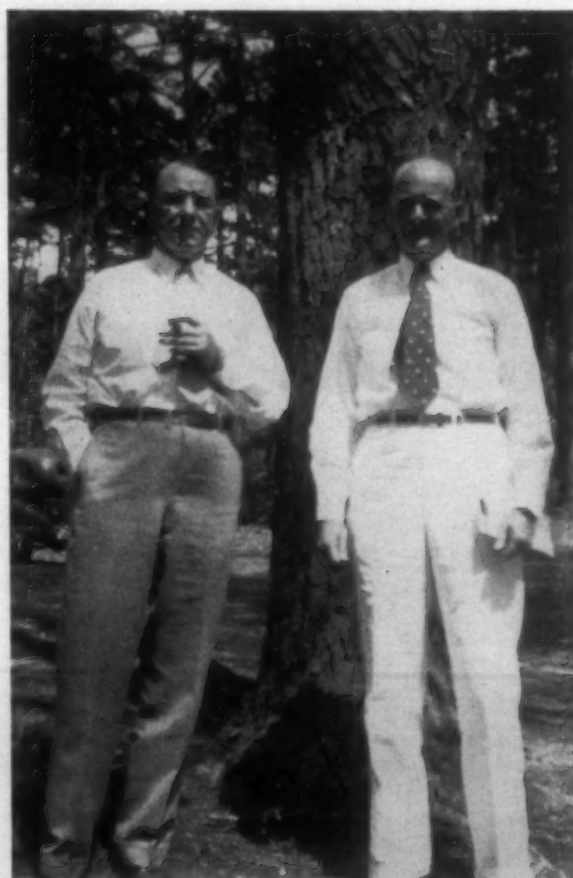
there is an automatic water fountain in each room. (We can't insult these high-bred Guernseys by saying "stables" or "stalls.") These fountains have trap bottoms: cows and calves soon learn to press their noses into the receptacle and take a drink.

Calves in these "maternity" rooms are about the prettiest things in the world, with their big innocent eyes, looking with interest on visitors. And clean—they simply couldn't be cleaner and keep their hides.

Cows pasture in knee deep grass, clover and alfalfa, and then when they come to the barns to be milked, wade through a disinfectant, then get a bath and rub-down before they enter the milking barn. Attendants and keepers dress in white and are absolutely spotless.

This dairy has the highest record Guernsey cow in the world, and the standard of excellence in every department of dairying, has won the right to the "Golden Guernsey Seal"—a coveted trademark. And this is the kind of milk that operatives of Trion Company use.

There are three large mills here, with N. Bernard Murphy, manager and vice-president. Cecil Davenport is superintendent of the knitting mill; C. L. Dunn, superintendent of the Glove Mill; A. D. Elliott, superintendent of the Cotton Mill, assisted by Ralph Hardeman.



Geo. H. Lanier, President West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga., and H. Grady Bradshaw, Executive of Chattahoochee Council, Boy Scouts of America.

We are especially proud of this picture, taken in the Scout Camp the day the girls banqueted the Rotary Club. Mr. Lanier just won't have a picture made, but "Aunt Becky" caught him, and in good company.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N.E.; W. H. Duane, 1196 Virginia Ave., N.E. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldg. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanca and J. Casablanca, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Sin-

gleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sta., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N.E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander, Mill and Paper Starch Div., Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CRESPI, BAKER & CO., 411½ S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Agents: B. L. Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; The Georgia Roller Covering Co., Griffin, Ga.; Textile Roll Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roller Cov. Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DENISON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1267, Charlotte, N. C.

DRAKE CORP., Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DUNKEL CO., PAUL A., 82 Wall St., New York City.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Pettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Grasselli Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. W. C. Mills, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Acetate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

EATON, PAUL B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass. Sou. Reps., R. W. Ensign, 813 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1215 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr., Reps., J. W. Lassiter, F. W. Reagan, E. H. Chapman, Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Borden, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Walnwright Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law & Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; H. C. Moshell, Peoples Bank Bldg., Charleston, S. C.; P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 435 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Offices and Reps., W. C. Killick, 299-11 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. Reynolds Barker, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; C. O. Roome, 500-5 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. H. Nelherding, 1128 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; W. R. Burtie, 3rd and Guthrie, Louisville, Ky.; R. G. Abbott, Allen and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Filley and R. B. Warren, 214 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Sinclair, 700 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Battey Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Bluefield Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Knoxville Belting & Supply Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Laurel Mach. & Fdry. Co., Laurel, Miss.; Orlando Armature Works, Orlando, Fla.; McComb Supply Co., Harlan, Ky.; and Jellico, Tenn.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mississippi Fdry. & Mach. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Moore-Handley Hdwe. Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Morgan's, Inc., Savannah, Ga.; Mulberry Supply Co., Mulberry, Fla.; C. T. Patterson Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Pensacola Tool & Supply Corp., Pensacola, Fla.; I. W. Phillips, Tampa, Fla.; Pve-Barker Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Ralley Millam Hdwe. Co., Miami, Fla.; Sullivan Hdwe. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Superior Iron Works & Supply Co., Shreveport, La.; Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Tidewater Supply Co., Norfolk, Va.; Columbia, S. C.; Asheville, N. C.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Box 1375, Greensboro, N. C. Phone Greensboro 5071 collect. Geo. A. McFetters, Pres. and Mgr.; Geo. H. Batchelor, sales manager.

GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA., Successor to GULF REFINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Ripley, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scafe, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 534, Fairfax, Ala.; W. R. Sargent, Greenville, S. C.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Swefel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Del. Distributors—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hercules Powder Co., Paper Makers Chemical Div., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouses—American Storage and Warehouse Co., 505-513 Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511-513 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Corp., Washington and Macon Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrews, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 1526 Sutherland Place, Home-

wood, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. S.W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton, Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.

KENNEDY CO., W. A., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H. Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

MAGUIRE & CO., JOHN P., 370 Fourth Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

THE MERROW MACHINE CO., 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Offices and Plant, Cedar-town, Ga. Sou. Reps., D. Rion, Cedar-town, Ga.; C. E. Elphick, 12 Lanneau Drive, Greenville, S. C.; R. B. MacIntyre, care D. G. MacIntyre, Franklinton, N. C.; Paul Starke, 2026 Eaton Place, Baltimore, Md. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

NORLANDER MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office Bona Allen Bldg.

PERKINS & SON, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 203 Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Henry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

ROY & SONS, B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 21 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C. John R. Roy, Representative.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Alexander W. Anderson, 10 Milton Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE, Cleveland, O. Sou. Warehouses: Richmond, 1315 E. Main St.; Savannah, 655 E. Liberty St.; Charlotte, 222 W. First St.; Spartanburg, 158 E. Main St.; Columbia, 1713 Main St.; Atlanta, 70 Broad St., N.W.; Columbus, 1038 Broadway; Nashville, 711 Church St.; Chattanooga, 826-28 Broad St.; Birmingham, 2016 Third Ave., N.; Montgomery, 33 Commerce St.; Knoxville, 314 S. Gay St. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 222 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. R. Moore, 509 Westover Ave., Roanoke, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Mastbrook, 105 W. Iver St., Greensboro, N. C.; John Limbach, 70 Broad St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 2 Cummins Station, Nashville, Tenn.; O. A. King, Apt. 1, 2400 Barton Ave., Richmond, Va.; James C. Wilkinson, 230 Bay View Blvd., Portsmouth, Va.

SIGNODE STEEL STRAPPING CO., 2600-2620 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Warehouses and Offices, Greensboro, N. C., 908 Lakeview St., Phone 6935, O. B. Shelton, Rep.; Atlanta, Ga., 113 Courtland St., S.E., A. S. Stephens, Rep.; New Orleans, La., 700 Tchoupitoulas St., P. E. Odenahl, Rep.

SOCONY VACUUM OIL CO., Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Warehouse Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South

Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur, Ill. Sou. Offices, 1710 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Sou. Mgr., 812 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., Geo. A. Dean, Reps., W. T. O'Steen Greenville, S. C.; John A. Harris, Greensboro, N. C.; John T. Higginbotham; H. A. Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn and J. J. Kaufman, Jr., Vice-Pres. in charge of reed plant; Atlanta, Ga., H. Ralford Gaffney, 268 McDonough Blvd., Greensboro, N. C., C. W. Cain.

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Greenville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. District Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk plants and warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers, H. L. Marlow, W. H. Grase, W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C., W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; A. H. Bamman, Norfolk, Va.; P. H. Baker, Spartanburg, S. C.; D. L. Keys, Richmond, Va.

TEXTILE APRON CO., 905 S. Main St., East Point, (Atlanta) Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOP, THE, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Monticello, Ga. Sou. Reps., E. Rowell Holt, 1008 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. Sidney Jordan, Monticello, Ga., and L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Fac. Reps., J. S. Palmer, 1400-A Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; L. K. Palmer, P. O. Box 241, Birmingham, Ala.; William M. Moore, 601 Pearl St., Lynchburg, Va.; William H. Patrick, 216 S. Oakland St., Gastonia, N. C. Sou. Distributors Barreled Sunlight, D. A. Hines, 316 Twelfth St., Lynchburg, Va.; The Henry Walke Co., P. O. Box 1003, Norfolk, Va.; Bullington Paint Co., Inc., Fourth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; Morgan's, Inc., 111 W. Broad St., Savannah, Ga.; Nelson Hdw. Co., 17 Campbell Ave., E. Roanoke, Va.; Atlantic Paint Co., 20, Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co. of Asheville, 77 Patton Ave., Asheville, N. C.; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co., 12 W. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Gate City Paint Co., 110 N. Greene St., Greensboro, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; The Townsend Lumber Co., Anderson, S. C.; Chapman Drug Co., 516 State St., Knoxville, Tenn.; The Eason-Morgan Co., 322 Second Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.; Binswanger Co. of Tenn., 645-655 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Campbell Coal Co., 236-240 Marietta St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Favrot Roofing & Supply Co., P. O. Box 116, Station G, New Orleans, La.; Standard Bldg. Mt. Co., Inc., 230 31st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Durham, N. C.; Vick Paint Co., 219 W. Fifth St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Baldwin Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Beckley, W. Va.; Southern Pine Lumber Co., 104 E. Main St., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Rhodes, Inc., 809 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. A. Wilson & Sons, 1409-25 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.; Emmons-Hawkins Hardware Co., 1028 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., 518 Capitol St., Charleston, W. Va.; Baldwin supply Co., Logan, W. Va.

VEEDER-ROOT, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 173 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Phone 4685, 107 Elm St., Greenville, S. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., H. Ross Brock, LaFayette, Ga.

WILLIAMS & SONS, I. B., Dover, N. H. Sales Reps., C. C. Withington, 710 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Brand, 203 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Ralford, 188 Washington Lane, Concord, N. C.

WINDLE & CO., J. H., 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 306 S. Chapman St., Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Jefferson Apts., 501 E. 5th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WYTHEVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Inc., Wytheville, Va. Sou. Reps., Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford Co., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, Jackson, Miss., and Dallas, Tex.; Proximity Mercantile, Greensboro, N. C.

Court Approves Sale Pelham Mills Plant

Notice of court approval of the sale by the Consolidated Textile Corporation of its Pelham Mills plant in Pelham, Ga., was received in United States District Court recently.

The plant was sold August 9th to Otto F. Feil, of Atlanta, for \$40,000, pursuant to authorization of the Federal Court.

Consolidated Textile Corporation now is engaged in re-organization proceedings.

Officers At Carter Fabrics Corp.

At the recently organized Carter Fabrics Corporation, Greensboro, N. C., the following are now associated with the company: Charlie Harrel has become superintendent of the weaving division; W. B. Thomas has become superintendent of the preparation and throwing divisions; Morris Geer, superintendent of the mechanical division; W. D. Fisher, superintendent of the shipping and receiving division, and W. L. Register, paymaster and cost accountant.

Burlington Net for Quarter \$241,956

Net profit of \$241,956 for the quarter ended June 30, 1937, is reported by Burlington Mills Corporation and net profit for the first half of this year of \$736,321.

Profit for the June quarter was equal to 44 cents a share on 547,297 shares of stock, compared with 3 cents per share in the corresponding 1936 quarter. For the half year, earnings are equal to \$1.35 a common share against 40 cents a share in the first six months of 1936.

Equipment For Sale

?

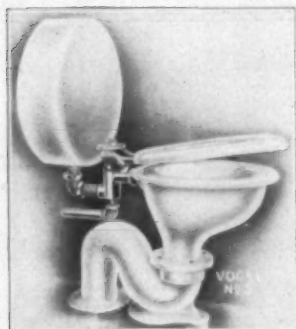
Chances are you'll find a buyer through a

Textile Bulletin

WANT AD

They're BUILT to LAST

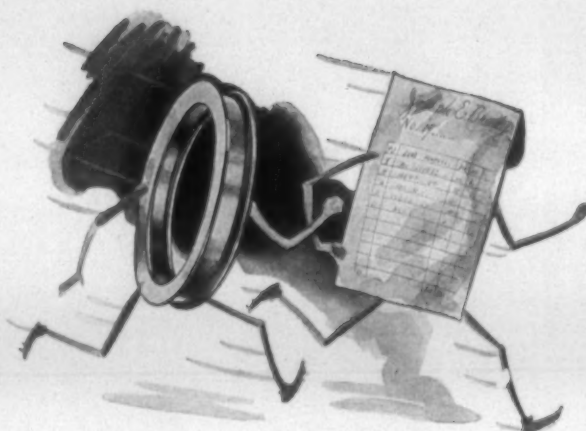
These **VOGEL** Number Five Outfits are real factory closets. They have no complicated mechanism to get out of order and require fewer repairs even after they have been in use many years. You'll save money and add to the efficiency of your plant by installing **VOGEL** Number Five Factory Closets.



Sold by Plumbers Everywhere

**JOSEPH A. VOGEL
COMPANY**
Wilmington, Del.
St. Louis, Mo.

VOGEL PATENTED Products



Production CAN keep pace with pay!

The rapid rise in labor cost can be largely offset by stepping up the efficiency of machinery. The simple step of replacing "good-enough" rings with new high-polish **DIAMOND FINISH**, has frequently added 10% to 15% to the amount of yarn a spinner can tend with the same or less effort per day.

WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)

SPINNING DIAMOND RING CO.
Makers of Spinning and **FINISH** Twister Rings since 1873

Southern Representative: H. ROSS BROCK, Lafayette, Georgia

Mid-West Representative: ALBERT R. BREEN, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Fourth Edition)

By THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

By GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$2.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

By WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

"Cotton Spinners Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size, Price, 75c.

Published By

Clark Publishing Company
Charlotte, N. C.

SUPERCLEAR

*stays
clear*

IT'S REFINED...
NOT BLEACHED

New Golden Clear Printing Gum Will Not Oxidize

• The clarity of Superclear is due to a special process of refining. No matter how long Superclear is exposed to the air it will not oxidize and turn dark as do ordinary printing gums which are made clear through bleaching.

For clear, sharp prints, fine impressions, deep penetration, light colors, resist printing—insist on Superclear. Avoid ordinary gums treated with bleaching agents, the residues of which may cause oxidation and affect printing quality.

Make this test—leave a sample of Superclear and a sample of any other clear printing gum exposed to the air. Superclear will *stay* clear—the other will oxidize.

Send for free sample of Superclear, and compare with gums you now use.



Left: Showing permanent clarity of Superclear printing gum.

Right: Showing early oxidation of bleached printing gums.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS . . . PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY
Warehouses: Providence, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Utica, N.Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Greenville, S. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OCT 1
IN SOCIAL SERVICE 1451 G R
UNIVERSITY OF N C BOX 711
CHAPEL HILL N C